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Pro-Slavery.

THE SLAVERY PROBLEM.

NO. 1. THE disturbed state of the country, brought about in a great measure by the rabid movements of Abolitionists and reckless anti-slavery journalists, even threatening the dissolution of the Union, is sufficient to rouse the attention of every faithful citizen of the United States; and when men, calling themselves ministers of religion, dare to talk in the blasphemous style of Dr. Cheever, respecting an institution of the country, every Christian man should feel that it is high time for him to disown such revolting doctrines

high three let our readers note well the following passage, from the doctor's last discourse, delivered at the "Church

Tribune—that popgun of unthinking alarmists—the his ways and entered upon a new course of action.

We do not hold that it is absolutely within the fanatic, we are equally at a loss to understand.

working disunion among popular religionists, to an sanctioned institution.

extent formerly unknown. The last Methodist General Conference was almost entirely occupied with the | Times has to say upon the subject. The passage we subject of slavery, and the factious Northern mem- principally object to is this:

accomplish this end, the white race must exercise a

consequently have worked as little as they possibly could, have fallen off very materially from the standard of civilization attained by their slave fathers; ation.

The only cause that can be discovered for this retrogression is in the fact that they are no longer under the guidance and control of the white race, and are not now compelled to undergo the discipline of Work, mental discipline induced by bodily arrived at a certain point of progress. The permanent happiness of the negro can only be effectually promoted by making him labor. We say making him labor, because not only is his peculiar organization, as a human being, such as to indispose him, of

prate about as the natural right of the negro does faithful to those who rule him, and in this position he Letters enclosing subscriptions, or relating in any way to Letters enclosing subscriptions, or relating in any way to Letters enclosing subscriptions, or relating in any way to Letters enclosing subscriptions, or relating in any way to any practical means that may be made available for remain inoperative, he becomes exceedingly vilous, and a curse to himself and his master. Unless however, his religious is directed by the company of functions. every man free. The lines of the poet are, doubtless, into the extreme of fanaticism; and, under the very affecting to sentimental minds, when he tells us tion of sectarian teachers, becomes, to all intenthat we should all be-

"Free as nature first made man, When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

In this Department we give place to such extracts from the Pro-Slavery Press, North and South, as serve best to flustrate the character of Slavery and the spirit of its champions and apologists.

But who that has tasted the happiness of civilized and social life would wish to be a "noble savage," and run wild in the woods, even for the sake of enjoy-ting such freedom as his natural in woods the noble savage ran." But who that has tasted the happiness of civilized Church. He is inordinately disposed to steal, ing such freedom as his natural right?
The question answers itself. It is doubtless on

duty, as a Christian people, to bring this degraded and brutalized race under the influence of Christi spite of the sacross. The defeats which that number of generations to liberty is at once proved false by the facts which that number of generations of the slave will be formed bright dawn that will break upon the land when the can be brought to bear upon it. It is altogether pretend to doubt the abstract justice of that system of an indissoluble Union. useless to say that the negro has a right to liberty, negro serving when it can be conclusively demonstrated that he is our Union. physically unadapted for it. God has given no rights to man that he has not adapted man for exercising and the fact of the negro being, as a consequence of his fallen and miserable condition, thus unadapted proves that he is incapable of enjoying liberty.

On the opposite page will be found an editorial article from the columns of The New York Times, of state of the their bodies and souls must be owned and possessed but that their below must be the appropriate of the columns of the New York Times, of the Puritains.

"They might as properly admit the drunkard, thief, inliterer and murderer into the Christian Church as the archolder; and they might as consistently speak of the archolder; and they might as consistently speak of the hard-pristian drunkard, the Christian thief, the Christian adultation of sound the conservative position he hard-pristian drunkard, the Christian slave. Without indorsing what The Times says, in toto, we may assumed, and to welcome him into the ranks of sound What was there in either of these forms of sin what was there in either of these forms of sin ressly forbidden of God, or injurious against man, e practice of slavery?"

journalists. We sincerely hope that we are not pre-mature in thus extending the right hand of fellowship to our somewhat erratic neighbor, but time alone This disgusting extract first appeared in The will show whether or not he has forsaken the error of

seemly abolition utterances. How any sober man province of a purely religious journal to enter the could place slavery on an equal footing with the dia- arena of politics, and to descant upon the curren crimes enumerated therein, we cannot con-secular events of the day; but the slavery question ceive, unless it be accounted for on the Lypothesis has been so much mixed up with religious parties that in attempting to combat what is essentially right, that it has now almost become a subject for polemical Dr. Cheever lost the use of his senses. And how any newspaper, occupying the respectable position of The other apostles of his kidney." Our object is to show New York Tribune, can so far prostitute the talent that the American Church, as contradistinguished it unquestionably possesses, as to constitute itself the from the sects, is absolutely sound and conservative champion and apologist of such an unscrupulous upon this point, and that, whatever may be its purel matic, we are equally at a loss to understand.

The seditions doctrines of these Abolitionists are what it believes to be an abstract good, and divinely

We have said that we do not indorse all that The

its parents; that every Christian man must recognize any number of generations. We may not question upon the superior race to provide for the wants, both temporal and eternal, of the inferior one; that, to

A very eminent Christian philosopher, who has certain amount of control and authority over the no predilections for slavery in itself, but would regard black; and that, as a natural sequence, negro slavery, it as a question that must be made to concern, most man's governance.

We assume, what we suppose no sensible, not to say Christian, man can deny, that there can be no civilization, no progress, no improvement, in any race of men, without labor; and that, if this is true of mankind at large it is doubly true of the negro, who mankind at large, it is doubly true of the negro, who, men, but sunk by their own faults to the state of brutes, experiment of the emancipation of the negro slaves in and subjected to the stern control of others; this is the West Indies—that tribute paid by the British but a necessary provision for the safety of society, nation and government to the fanatical sentimentality and an execution of the justice of nature." It is cal government, has produced the results towards which the despotism of democracy in our own country is now hurrying us—proves it beyond a doubt. There, in the most fruitful country in the world, where nature pours out her stores with the most lavish bounty, where man has but to stretch forth his hand and gather abundantly all that is requisite for the sustence of the street of sound aleep. In the comfort rear, the comfort rear, the confort of sound aleep. In the street of sound aleep. In the comfort of sound aleep. In the street of sound aleep. In the street of sound aleep. In the street of sound aleep. In the comfort of sound aleep. In the street of sound aleep. In the street of sound aleep. In the street of sound of Antigua, where the is more or less concerned as much money as he can? Let two or more or sound aleep. In the street of sound of Antigua, where the is the real practical difference, as respects man's civilization, and that human persons in trade arrange their common transactions is trade arrange their common transactions that each is profitable to all the rest, what fast friends do they soon become, intimate as brothers, is more or less concerned—where, we say, in such lavish bounty, where man has but to street forth his whole fortune!

If in mere matters of trade lavis and their families will know, for the first time, perhaps, for many along the common transactions is trade arrange their common transactions in trade arrange their common tran hand and gather abundantly all that is requisite for the sustenance of his body, and where we should suppose the negro race, living under free institutions, and the faults of the condition into which he has sunk? The negroes of Africa are just as the has sunk? The negroes of Africa are just as and in all recents placed on an equal entity of the has sunk? and in all respects placed on an equal social footing great criminals against society, and against God, as with the white race, would be the most favorably situated for attaining the highest degree of civilization of which they are capable, what do we find? We find that the present generation, those born free We find that the present generation, those born free, who have never been compelled to work, and who that they are rapidly degenerating into a condition of have just cited goes on to observe, "that, being weak barbarism, and that, in a few years, if left to themselves, they will not be far above the social average
of their race in Africa.

have just cited goes on to observe,
have should be made dependent upon
and helpless, they should be made dependent upon
those who are strong and wise—that they should not
be thrown (or left) upon their own free will, which
and most civilizing and Christianizing, or even in keeping the negro race from retrogression after it has once arrived at a certain point of the same merciful provision which places the infant in the cradle at the mercy and disposal of its parents without will or voice of its parents without will be approximately at the parents will be approximately a

sidered their "natural rights," should be raised from plished, that ours is the soil on which the grandest occupy itself with phrases and outside observances, and observances, and one of the state of barbarism, and degradation, and one of the state of barbarism, and degradation, and one of the state of barbarism, and degradation, and one of the state of barbarism, purposes, a wild man in his religion. It is, there of the very greatest importance that he shoul brought under the influence and authority of will never willingly work for a living, so long can supply his wants by theft.

In view, then, of all the facts of the case, we consider the case of the case.

understand how any class of men, not utterly by fanaticism—lika The Tribune and its read

negro servitude established in the Southern States of

The great question as regards the negroes in this country is, how are they to be disposed of so as, a the same time, to advance their own good and the set free. interests of the race to whom they are subjected? And the only rational answer to this question is this: The must continue in a state of forced servitude to the whites, and must be owned and possessed by the latter as property. By this, however, must not be understood sessed, but that their labor must be the property of the white man, who shall control their actions and oblige them to do and be what God has designed.

Selections.

THE BLESSINGS OF ABOLITION.

[From a Sermon by Rev. W. H. FURNESS.]

My design now is to hint-I can only hint-a some of the results that would be realized, supposing an enormous restriction upon trade; that it is keeping the question were settled, that all the inhabitants of in chains some four millions of their customers. this country, without regard to complexion, were disabling them from buying and selling. We have free—free to this extent: that not a man, woman or just been told by a slaveholder, in the National Senate that the same of the country without regard to complexion, were disabling them from buying and selling. We have the same of the customers that the same of the customers are considered in the customers are considered in the customers. child could be bought and sold; and that every one that the support of a slave costs ten dollars a year should be at liberty to work with the prospect of Other similar authorities estimate the expense at being paid for his labor; in a word, that personal double this amount—twenty dollars. Assuming this

nent which now disturbs the country, and to which course unmoved by all those inducements, and for an end has so often in vain been attempted to be put, would at once cease to exist. The animosities which have destroyed the vitality of our civil Union, sell. A free man, baving charge of himself and bers so far triumphed as to oust nearly all the editors of newspapers connected with the Conference, filling their places with men more opposed to slavery in all its forms, and necessitating in this city the establishment of a new weekly Conservative Methodist newspaper, independent of the Conference. The recent which cannot be degrated by Dr. Cheever and his British friends."

Now, at all events, we suppose The Times will an interest of a new weekly Conservative Methodist newspaper, independent of the Conference. The recent which cannot be degrated at Union only in name, would no longer find place. They would all die away. It is true, as serious and noble national act, which cannot be degrated in the estimation of sensible men, even by the abuse to which it was, on this occasion, subjected by Dr. Cheever and his British friends."

Now, at all events, we suppose The Times will arise. But I am free to declare that I cannot see a first form of the conference and not of the Conference. The recent of the conference are at they are a serious, and noble national act, which cannot be degrated in the estimated to exertion, instantly wants a great fund place. They would all die away. It is true, as serious and noble national act, which cannot be degrated in the estimation of sensible men, even by the abuse to show it is more strikingly characteristic of the African naturally as sparks fly upward, occasions of mismant the estimation of sensible men control of the Conference. The recent of August, as our readers know, or ought to make the defining the sensition of a universary of West Indian emancipation, as the triumphed as the interpolation of the structure of August, as our readers know, or ought to make the defining the first triumphed as the triumphed as the interpolation of the conference are the structure of the many things, and is a Union only in name, would no longer the many things, and is a Union only in name, would no longer the many things, and is triumphed to exercise the many things, and is triumphed to exe rendering it a Union only in name, would no longer family, stimulated to exertion, instantly wants a great admit that it is an open question whether the eman arise. But I am free to declare that I cannot see ultraism, and its exaggeration, and one-sided views of slavery, contributed not a little to the general discolonies was a "noble national act," or whether it These, and other similarly cogent reasons, taken as an introduction to what we are the practical result of a mere sentitive as an introduction to what we are the practical result of a mere sentitive as an introduction to what we are the practical result of a mere sentitive as an introduction to what we are the practical result of a mere sentitive as a noble national act, or whether it slavery were abolished. On the brains of our business men do not sink down in mental theory. We join issue upon the question. turbance. These, and other similarly cogent reasons, must be taken as an introduction to what we are now about to advance.

We join issue upon the question.

As we have jemarked in a previous artial, the partial down facts to fit, according to modern usage, we begin by saying that, from the inherent characteristics of the negro race, we deduce the fact that the issue of the negro race, we deduce the fact that the never can be so. Neither angels in Heaven, nor men istics of the negro race, we deduce the fact that the never can be so. Neither angels in Heaven, nor men is the previous artial, the contrary, there are evident and strong inducements to lead us to live in peace, and to contrary, there are evident and strong inducements to lead us to live in peace, and to lead us to live in peace, and to lead us to live in peace, and the contrary, there are evident and strong inducements to lead us to live in peace, and to contrary, there are evident and strong inducements to lead us to live in peace, and to lead us black man is intended by God to be the servant of on earth, nor devils in hell are equal. It is not for marriage. And the differences of climate and natural the white man, as much as children are intended by native and dependent on their natural to depend on the intended by native and dependent on their natural to depend on the intended by native of Africa are no manufactured. It is not for us to question the justice of God's works. He has, nor devils important thing to be considered: if slavery commercial speculation are very magnificent—to keep rat guardians; that the natives of Africa are no more able, by a spontaneous effort, to raise themselves from their debased social, moral, and religious condition, than a newly born infant is capable of supplying itself with food and raiment without the care of ing itself with food and raiment without the care of its research that every Christian man must recognize. We may not question that the active of Africa are no more able, by a spontaneous effort, to raise themselves is the depths of barbarism, and sin, and ignomised—and, be it observed, it can be about the depths of barbarism, and sin, and ignomised is the depths of barbarism, and sin, and ignomised is the depths of barbarism, and sin, and ignomised is the depths of barbarism, and sin, and ignomised is the depths of barbarism, and sin, and ignomised is the depths of barbarism, and sin, and ignomised is the depths of barbarism, and sin, and ignomised is the depths of barbarism, and sin, and ignomised is the depths of barbarism, and sin, and ignomised is the depths of barbarism, and sin, and ignomised is the depths of barbarism, and sin, and ignomised is the depths of barbarism, and sin, and ignomised is the depths of barbarism, and sin, and ignomised is the depths of the whole people, North and South, East and West, united heart and hand in accomplishing the great object—then there could important should be brought fully into view. One of the other race who hold sway over them, even important should be brought fully into view. One of the other race who hold sway over them, even important should be brought fully into view. One of the other race who hold sway over them, even in the depths of the whole people, North and South, East and West, united heart and hand in accomplishing the great object—then there could into the depths of the whole people, North and South, East and West, united heart and hand in accomplishing the great object—then there could into the depths of the whole people, North and South, East and West, united heart and hand in accomplishing be abolished-and, be it observed, it can be abolthe responsibility which God's providence has laid God's right to do this, but must accept the fact, and which would necessarily flow from followship in this which would necessarily flow from fellowship in this great work. Here is a consideration which does not I have already observed, are ever made without some yet seem ever to have been fully appreciated. There is the utmost anxiety to preserve and strengthen our predicted from letting the oppressed go free, would is the utmost anxiety to preserve and strengthen our Union; and Presidents and parties and public meetings resolve over and over again that it must be hension. in some form or other, is part of the harmonious system established by God, in his good pleasure, for objects, remarks very forcibly upon the case of sersure and powerful means it is of uniting men in the closest fellowship, to set them laboring for one common and good end? As we are separated from one another, and made bitterly hostile by having, or fancying that we have, opposing interests, so let us all be interested in one and the same object, and instantly and as corrainly as by some chemical. mankind at large, it is doubly true of the negro, who, by his physical and mental conformation, is less inclined to labor than any other race of men. All experience proves this to be a fact. The British experience proves this to be a fact. The British experience proves this to be a fact. The British experience proves the provinced of the negro slaves in an all alarm on this score would cease, and all alarm on this score would cease. over and over again, even in trade, which generates so much selfishness, and where the avowed object of all concerned is to look out each for himself and lo

riad the theories of the Abolitionists never been put into practice, their specious appearance would have been more likely to have deceived many soft-hearted and not very strong-headed nersons. It is people a united people in all respects—in hinding this people a united people in all respects—in hinding the strong headed nersons. It is people a united people in all respects—in hinding the strong headed nersons. It is people a united people in all respects—in hinding the strong headed nersons. the part of human heing, such as to human hein, such as to human hein, such as

wretchedness, in which the negroes of Africa are now sunk, and placed in a state of society where now sunk, and placed in a state of society where their natural rights, that is, the rights of man in a savage state, would be changed into adventitions rights—those only rational rights, after all, as belonging to a state of society which possesses the longing to a state of society which possesses the power to make laws and regulations for its own power to make laws and regulations for its own mental pain or distance, and for the happinal maintainance, for its own welfare, and for the happinal sussion, unassociated with the inflictor of ness of all concerned. We have used the word sentimentally; and we have done so not without thought. That sort of freedom which some people thought. That sort of freedom which some people the sentimental pain or distance admits, as Blackstone admits, and in the case of persons of the land, so long suppressed, but the religion of the land, so long suppressed, or wasting away on husks, would receive a new life. Indeed, the bare act of abolition would be only thought. That sort of freedom which some people the sentimental pain or distance admits, as Blackstone admits, cease, but the religion of the land, so long suppressed, or wasting away on husks, would receive a new life. Indeed, the bare act of abolition would be only thought. That sort of freedom which some people the covery foot of a land consecrated by so God-like or wasting away on husks, would receive a new life. Indeed, the bare act of abolition would be only thought. The very dust of our another name for a new and rich experience of vival another name for a new and rich experience of vival another name for a new and rich experience of vival another name for a new and rich experience of vival another name for a new and rich experience of vival another name for a new and rich experience of vival another name for a new and rich experience of vival another name for a mousant times and the regular of the course. native country will shine like gold, and with electric religion, the experience of a whole great people; and lest, unhappily, the mark of Ham should reappear in not deserve to be regarded as anything better than can be of most use to the civilized race; while, a the power send up noble thoughts into every mind; and we should all see the difference and be able to disting a luxuriant crop of wool, a swarthy skin, or a flat mere sentimentalism, when we come to apply it to any practical means that may be made available for raising him out of savage life. It is all very fine to far off, and which many of you may hope to see, be destined to celebrate the abolition of slavery—had we only reason to expect so magnificent a day so near at hand, what an era of national greatness the religious power of so beneficent a change.

Tous thoughts, and the dead creaking intended of the social, the social, the continuance of slavery will, in a century or two more, utterly destroy the purity of the Anglo-Saxon sanguistics. The would then open upon the world! What tongue could tell the splendor of that time! "Vision of glory, spare my aching sight! Ye unborn ages, crowd not on my soul!"

This have I endeavored, my friends, to show how attended with the same result, and there is no escape but in the religious power of so beneficent a change.

Thus have I endeavored, my friends, to show how attended with the same result, and there is no escape but in the removal of the whole colored race to the ropics.

IT WOULD HELP THE BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY. 2. I turn to another quarter whence our light will break forth as the morning, when the oppressed are

The abolition of slavery would speedily throw open a new and broad field to trade, a crowded and busy market for our merchants and artisans and manufacturers. Strange is it that our men of business do not see this. But the truth is, that, while there is nothing so adventurous and radical as commerce neither is there anything which is more timid and conservative. While it rushes forth to explore new to it, it trembles so at any change that threatens to disturb the course of traffic, that there is no abuse, its mother's bosom, to avert such an exposure. But for this short-sighted conservatism, our men of business would see that slavery is only another name for were everywhere, South as well as North, last rate, may it not be safely asserted that if a slave can be kept upon twenty dollars a year, a free man IT WOULD MAKE PEACE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH. slave, debarred from holding property in anything 1. In the first place, it is evident that all the excite- even in his wife and children and himself, is of brains of our business men do not sink down into

> commercial speculation are very magnificent—to keep up the supply to the demand which the abolition of would not temporarily derange our commercial affairs do not by any means affirm. No great changes, as be suffered, I have not the shadow of an appre-

For example: it is said that slavery could not be

to material interests, the effect of working together is to produce harmony and good fellowship, who shall undertake to estimate the beneficent result, when the common object shall be the very grandest that can excite the imagination and inspire the energies of man! They who labor together for such an object—that sets so steadily from the Old World to the New to right what is wrong, to establish universal justice and freedom—soon come to be united to one another.

This, then, my friends, would be the first grand could not tell you half the good that would ensue. I

oppressed are set free, and obeying the heavenly rision. It is true, at this present time, with a fanaticism amounting to insanity, they claim it as a sacred right to extend slavery far and wide; and insist that the traffic in human flesh is a divinely authorize institution. But there is reason to believe that they are driven to take this ground, not from deliberate conviction, but by the blinding terror in which they live day and night. They would fain lighten the terthey must come sooner or later to see it as it is. And conservative. While it rushes forth to explore new seas and unknown regions, and is accounted the most daring of missionaries, compelling governments to send great naval armaments to knock at the gates of the populous empires of the East, and force them to open. populous empires of the East, and force them to open In the meanwhile, as we love our country, as we value righteousness and mercy, as the religion of Jesus is dear to us, it is our duty to maintain the the spot where he stood when he made the challenge no barbarism, that it will not cling to, as a child to holy cause of the oppressed. All claims to religion, nay, to civilization, to common humanity, are suspended, so long as we are indifferent to the rights and wrongs of our brothers.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

[Extract of a letter from Georgia, in the New York Boan

Ir is to the strange appetite for stimulants belong ng to a forming society, that one is tempted to refe the almost exclusively Southern custom of snufflady celebrating a completed round on the stocking around him, and in open day, and in presence of an with an ill-concealed pinch—a young girl chewing a twig dipped in snuff is the attractive reality. The custom prevails throughout all the South, and if we except the really refined, who are free from it, extends paper an account of the horrible affair appeared. through all grades of society: the white girl with pale and sallow cheeks sharing the habit with the half-masculine plow-woman of the plantation; the mother with a counterpage partner of the plantation; the piling wor feeling the mother with a countenance preternaturally old from the life-long self-abuse, dipping in the same box with

But nothing in the South affects a stranger so singularly as the prevailing recklessness in reference to human life. Seek the cause where we may, it is perfectly certain that there is here a fearful want of appreciation of the value of human life. It is a spirit which pervades all society. Although pistols are was standing about the sacrific common enough, the jackkrift with as symbol of all shall not be shot. I second soo peaceful arts—is the popular weapon. The results of this new meaning of the pocket-knife are such as might be expected. The most trivial difficulties are settled by its ready arbitration. With knives school boys fight, drunken men quarrel, business men decide the preserved by a man who witnessed the burning—he, misunderstandings, negroes are brought into subordi-

pistols, and who will refuse sympathy to the amiable desire for an occasion to use a new revolver? exaggeration in this matter is hardly possible. The list of deaths by violence which a few months' residence in a furnish it—evidence of the burning of eight negroes thinly settled neighborhood would supply, and these under provocations the most trivial and frequently bsurd, are almost beyond belief. For cases of this kind excite but a passing remark in a community, and are seldom noticed in the papers. Killing means a temporary removal to a neighboring County or State. The law is strict enough in form, but the slightest rovocation will satisfy the popular conscience, and if e criminal is out of that community, it is enough. This martial spirit was aroused during the late John Brown excitement. It is impossible for one in the

had its Vigilance Committee, and the swarms of imprisoned pedlars and suspected school teachers gave pleasing evidence of their efficiency. Nothing could escape their microscopic scrutiny. A Northerner was escape their microscopic scrutiny. A Northerner was astonished to find himself transformed, in the unimpeachable logic of imagination, to a Yankee, an Abolitionist, an insurrectionist. Military companies were formed (to meet what enemy it would have puzzled) them to say), and orders were despatched to the North for arms and uniforms. These companies still exist, and drills, encampments, parades, sustain their waning enthusiasm. But the excitement has not spent itself without results. It has familiarized the 34.26 per cent. The slaves in the South increased common people—that great body that follow and mistake prejudice for reason—with the idea of secest the census of 1850 the strength of the North in the

AMALGAMATION AT THE SOUTH.

all aline sunk to the state of barbarium, and they must be deadt with accordingly—"must be placed to make the state of the Washington Correspondence of The N. Y. Times.

daily diminishing), we shall find that all of us have

The supposition of Blackstone as to the rate of effect of the abolition of slavery. Not only would cannot believe that the happy results of abolition are increase of population is not more than half equal to all the agitation, which creates so much alarm, come to remain foreuer hidden from the ayes of those at the and brutalized race under the influence of Christian described at student is familiar, while the pale of the Church, even in spite of themselves. The theory of abstract right best sentiments of all classes, would unite us so great movement. I confess I shall not be surprised at student is familiar, while the pale of the closely that nothing would be able to separate us. Some one or spite of themselves. The theory of abstract right best sentiments of all classes, would unite us so great movement. I confess I shall not be surprised at closely that nothing would be able to separate us. Shall not be surprised at classes, while the light of the surprised at totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to best sentiments of all classes, would unite us so great movement. I confess I shall not be surprised at totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to best sentiments of all classes, would unite us so great movement. I confess I shall not be surprised at totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to best sentiments of all classes, would unite us so great movement. I confess I shall not be surprised at totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to totally ignorant of the negro, and all that pertains to totally ignorant of the negro. Well may the Virginians all claim to be of "the First Families."

BURNING SLAVES.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune Six: I have just been reading the speech of a pro-slavery lawyer, made at St. Louis, at a Barrett meeting held there previous to the late election. In live day and night. They would fain nighten the terrible burden by extending it. As the light of truth speaking of the "peculiar institution," he said that they are concentrated on the whole subject, the slaves were well and kindly treated; that they were never overworked nor underfed, and were best

> the gentleman, that a slave has been burned in the city of St. Louis, and that, too, within fifty rods of and it must certainly be within his recollection, as he

The circumstance to which I wish to call his attention is this: On the 28th of April, 1836, a slave by the name of Joshua McIntosh stabbed an officer who had arrested him for some slight offence. The wound proved fatal, and for a short time the negro eluded the vigilance of his pursuers, but was captured during the afternoon of the same day. A mob soon collected, who took him from the officers, fastened Let not the word suggest a mild-eyed old him to a tree in the middle of the city, piled wood immense throng of citizens, he was burned to death.

riling wood around their victim. He said not a word, until feeling that the finnes had seized upon him. He then uttered an awful howl, attempting to sing and pray, then hung his head, and suffered in silence, except in the following instance: After the finnes had surrounded their prey, his eyes burned out of his head, and his mouth seemingly parched to a cinder, some one in the crowd, more compressionate than the rest proposed to the action of the conditions.

at the time of my visit there, kept a boarding house Mr. George F. Farrand, now or late of Muscatine, Ation.

Young men, it is true, are generally armed with lown, was also present, and has pointed out to me

> within the last ten years, and innumerable instances of negroes being burned throughout the slave States. GILBERT J. GREENE.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1860.

SLAVERY AND THE COMING CENSUS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1860. I THINK it was Henry A. Wise who said, some twenty years ago, "The census has dwarfed the South!" He had occasion to repeat the remark after North, calmly taking the news with his coffee, to realize the intense feeling that pervaded the South—a were made, and towards the close of the present eeling which has but just subsided. Every village year he may give redoubled emphasis to the melan-

House of Representatives was 147, that of the South was 90. If we suppose that population has in-creased at the same rate during the last ten years as during the preceding, the North would add to its representation in Congress, supposing the apportion-Aside from the perpetual danger and uneasiness ment will remain unaltered, 56 members, for the

involve.

Its might work moral involve.

Its might work in the House as the South. But nothing is more probable than that the gain will be much greater than this, in consequence of the transfer of Delaware, Maryland and Missouri to the side of freedom. They may not be entirely rid of slavery in ten years, but the interests of freedom will predominate; slavery will assertion, but it is regulated by law in several, if not in all the Southern States. The laws of Virginia of North Carolina of Alal.

North Carolina of Alal.

North Carolina of Alal.

yard. He stepped quietly to the next room, and informed his son, Mr. James G. Pickett, of the outdoor aspect of things, and he at once came to my chamber, tapped at the door, opened it and awakened me, saving.

This account of the position it occupies and the large influence or should see both sides of the question. This excuse might be admitted were The Reporter published in this city, although mere courtesy would dictate a previous of the facts alleged to the

will you do-resist?" "Yes," I replied, with some emphasis. a man about proceeding to ordinary business. He sistent with the name of the publication. We trust be trusted to read a Republican speech, even "without This woman declose the publication of the publicat then went down stairs, said to his wife, Call up the that in the September number there will be a note or comment" from us. We flatter ourselves that near her maser's residence, and expressed a desire to men—they had eleven workmen in the house—went to the outer door, at which a man-hunter was still full retraction of the errors so committed. knocking, and opened it, when the kidnapper rushed past him into the house, saying, "I am after Mr. Booth, where is he?" Mr. Pickett seized him by the throat and thrust him out beyond the stoop. The the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard.

To the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard.

It is known to many of your readers that hound caught hold of Mr. Pickett's shirt sleeve as he ett out after him. Two other hounds then seized him, to the study and discussion of our political relations to Pickett, releasing his right arm, struck the one who first entered the house a blow in the face, starting the claret. In a moment all were on their feet again.

Mr. McCarty asked if Mr. Booth was there, saying he
sistent and efficient use of the ballot in the wished to arrest him. Mr. Pickett replied, that it was none of their business—that I had been there—that to encounter the opposition of the American Antihe had twelve men in the house, and arms, and that Slavery Society and all its auxiliaries, so far, at least the first man who went over the threshold was a dead as these associations are represented by their organs man, and that Mr. Booth would shoot the first man who attempted to arrest him. The deputy who had been hit, smarting from the sore of his wounds, cried out to McCarty, "Why don't you go in and take Mr. as it has seemed to me, in that spirit of toleration which Booth out? Are you atraid? Give me the command, becomes a movement whose very "being, end and aim" and I'll arrest him." McCarty replied that he didn't is freedom. You can imagine, then, my surprise when, tea. want any blood shed, that he wished to reason the in looking over the Report of the "Tenth National of o metrics." for help, and Mr. Pickett sent out messengers on horseback, in different directions, to Ripon, to West Rosendale, etc., McCarty declaring that he would occasion. Mr. Pickett replying that he would have a hundred they had nothing more to do than to put the ballot into who were posted in the rear of the house to prevent laws, in cooperation with man, and the work would be my escape withdrew to the front. The Stewart done. He trusted the day was not far distant when neighborhood now poured in its tribute of armed men, woman would fully enjoy the benefit of the democrati and after some very plain talk the Deputies retreated theory of government

Instead of being watchers they were now the watched. tionary struggle, and spitting upon Bunker Hill and Instead of being besiegers they were now the besieged. Lexington. We must give to all the same rights under The Ripon recruits now began to come in, in wagon-loads around, resembling an old-fashioned general training in the State of New York. McCarty's team

Now, I submit to every candid Abolitionist, and to was started up to go, but his horse's bits were seized Mr. Garrison himself, whether, if the ballot be a force by the crowd, and he was very promptly informed of such potency that, once in the hands of woman, she that "meeting was not yet out," that he had better would be able to redress all her wrongs, and that ever wait for his hundred men to come and help him take afterwards, "if any of her rights were cloven down, Mr. Booth. He was kept an hour, and compelled to listen to such lectures on kidnapping as he will not soon forget. He told the farmers that he had been only discharging his duty—that after trying in vain to arrest me before he made return to Judge Miller redress the wrongs of the negro as the wrongs of and delivered up the papers-that Judge Miller woman & If she, having access to the ballot-box, could requested him to take command of the pieces of the thereby defend her own rights, could not the friends o revenue cutter and such other pieces as he could raise the slave, who have this power already in their hands, and come up and take me, and he refused to do so, and left, supposing nothing more would be done about it—that after returning home the papers were unable to perceive how this power could be either again sent him, with an order from Judge Miller to augmented or diminished by a mere change of hands; make another trial-that he had done so, and he was or why it may not be as effectually applied to the pro satisfied from the exhibition of the temper of the peo- tection of one class of our citizens as another. The only ple that Mr. Booth could not be arrested—that he point which seems to admit of any doubt is, whether it should go to Milwaukee, make his return to the court, be, in fact, a power at all, either in the hands of man and advise them to give up the attempt to take Mr. Booth, and he pledged his word and honor over and over again never to make another attempt to arrest me, and if Judge Miller or the Marshal insisted on his doing it he would resign. The crowd now proposed

that he had pledged his honor not to attempt to arrest me again. But a few words would have been sufficient to have produced an unpleasant state of things judicious use of a power which, through the ignorance on the part of the kidnappers. They were finally, on of its possessor, has too often been perverted to his own the faith of McCarty's promises, suffered to depart in enthralment. But notwithstanding its liability to abuse peace. Not long after, another load of hounds came from ignorance, from selfishness and from ambition, I ducted so that finally an ox yoke was put on his neck, pendence. Hence I can see no sufficient reason for yoke is easy and my burden is light." Finally, a vote how any intelligent man can reconcile it to his own conwas passed unanimously that they might depart this time without molestation, but if they were ever caught in another attempt to aid in kidnapping they would be suitably dealt with. Thus ended the last attempt preservation of his own liberty and rights. at kidnapping. The farmers in great numbers, for miles in all directions, left their wheat stackingthough the weather is such that their wheat is suffering-to defend principles dear to them as life. noon I came to Ripon with the victors and friends, and dined at the City Hotel. S. M. BOOTH. Yours, anon,

the portico of the house some five or six rods from the

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT-WITHOUT COMPROMISE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1860.

CORRESPONDENTS will greatly oblige us by a careful

observance of the following directions, viz.: Letters enclosing matter for publication, or relating in any way to the editorial conduct of the paper, should be addressed, 'Epiron of the Anti-Slavery Standard, No. 5
BERKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.''
Letters enclosing subsects.'

Letters enclosing subscriptions, or relating in any way to the business of the office, should be addressed, "Publisher Anti-Slavery Standard, No. 5 Beekman street,

A GENEROUS ATONEMENT TO DR. CHEEVER Ir will be seen by the following letter, which was

read at the 1st of August meeting in London, that reparation has been made to Dr. Cheever for an unintentional injury done him by a gentleman who visited belief that it is wrong to vote under the United States this city some months ago. 27 NEW BROAD STREET (LONDON), August 1, 1860.

To the Chairman at the First of August Meeting at Spajields

SIR: In the February number of The Anti-Slavery Reporter an article appeared, and a letter, on the subject of an unpleasant incident which had occurred in the Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church at New York, namely, the removal of the negro servant of Landrosk J. J Rochussen from the pew he occupied. By this day's her with large powers of self-protection as against his 75c.; beans \$1; eggs 10c. per doz.; ham per b 9 to 15c. mail I have received a letter from my friend Mr. tyranny, is a truism too plain to need either proof or hay per ton \$7 Rochussen, who has been travelling in the United States, and who writes to me from Aylwar, near Ottawa City. Canada, July 20th. From his letter I make the following extract: "While the question of slavery or emancipation is the

order of the day, and its interest goes on increasing, energetic cooperation of all friends of the cause every"potency" to redress her wrongs, upon the conditions upon Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, who is now in Kansas, says: a few days, with next mail, I will write you concerning him, which, besides ardently wishing to do so, in order that our friends may be enabled better to appreciate that our friends may be enabled better to appreciate that our friends may be enabled better to appreciate the world, to take such rener as might secure to both a late of the world, to take such rener as might secure to both as been the constant and generous friend of the world, to take such rener as might secure to both as the world, to take such rener as might secure to both as the world, to take such rener as might secure to both as the world, to take such rener as m that most worthy minister of the Gospel, I feel in duty moral principles involved in the use thereof. Is not this bound to do, by reason of my letter of the 1st of plain? January last, inserted in The Reporter of last February. Please be so kind equally to insert in the next number of The Reporter this my actual letter and the sequel to it, more especially regarding Dr. Cheever, which I will their motives in the pursuit of this object we entertain the fact that, in many sections of the Territory there is write you by the following mail, and to which this forms no doubt, and we intend to watch the movement great destitution. The press of the Territory along the

an introduction. veys of Dr. Cheever in relation to that unpleasant inci- more legitimate work. dent. This letter is the more important, as coming from 3. We did not publish Mr. Sumner's speech to "aid" the party who, at the time, felt himself aggrieved, though the Republican party, as Mr. Foster unwarrantably inhe exonerated Dr. Cheever from cognizance of the cir- sinuates, but to gratify the general desire of our readers of charity, or starve. That is the plain, honest state cumstance; and I have the more pleasure in asking you to see it and learn therefrom what could be said in sup- the case. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

THE EDITOR OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER.

of the Editor of The Anti-Slavery Reporter, of an ences working therein; to show them what is said, from the following paragraph to an English paper. It shows inclination to do Dr. Cheever justice; and we cannot time to time, by the representative men of either wing time to time, by the representative men of either wing the following paragraph to an English paper. It shows the estimate which a large portion of the English people of that party, that they may have the means of forming of the entertain of elevery and slaveholders: that he has been quickened to the performance of the duty above discharged by the presence of the misrepresented party in London. Without inquiry and without examination, the editor of The Reportle and it is playing a part in the current history of the savery question altogether too important to be a second table, as might be for the entrain of slavery and slaveholders:

"It was nothing but the failure of a lukewarm conting with the writer without. Such like to trace the forest's shady scene, "It was nothing but the failure of a lukewarm conting that the writer without. Such like to trace the forest's shady scene, "It was nothing but the failure of a lukewarm conting that the writer without. Such like to trace the forest's shady scene, "It was nothing but the failure of a lukewarm conting that the writer without. Such like to trace the forest's shady scene, "It was nothing but the failure of a lukewarm conting that the writer without. Such like to trace the forest's shady scene, "It was nothing but the failure of a lukewarm conting the city would habitually attend the writer without. Such like to trace the forest's shady scene, "It was nothing but the failure of a lukewarm conting the city would habitually attend the writer without. Such like to trace the forest's shady scene, "It was nothing but the failure of a lukewarm conting the city would habitually attend the comings, and guilty complicity with slavery and slavely attended to the free transfer journals, whether religious or secular, justifying his shall ever come when Mr. Foster's new party, for good way the wind is blowing.

tate a previous reference of the facts alleged to the ments. There is trouble—they have come for you—there individual accused; but to make a professedly Antiare two double teams and eight men out here. What Slavery Reporter the vehicle of disseminating unsup-will you do-resist?" Slavery Reporter the vehicle of disseminating unsupported slavery against a devoted champion of the ported slavery against a devoted champion of the Phillips, Pillsbury and other illustrious champions of by name, had ome to Philadelphia, bringing with him "All right," he responded, with the cool decision of cause of the slave, 3,000 miles away, is scarcely con-

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

It is known to many of your readers that, for two or was going, slit it to the shoulder and pulled Mr. Pick- three years past, my attention has been mainly devoted ing him around his arms, and threw him. Mr. slavery, with the hope of being able to devise som countrymen might have the benefit of a judicious, con McCarty then sent one team back to Ripon Woman's Rights Convention," my eye fell upon the fol-

"It seemed to him, in a government like this, that Then two of the deputies adjourned by for refreshments, and the naight

The tables were now turned. or go backward to despotism, repudiating the re-

or woman.

From my present knowledge of political parties I am not prepared to place that unlimited confidence in the power of the ballot which Mr. Garrison here seems to to call me out for a speech (I was then standing on inculcate. I think his language an over-estimate of its value, even in the hands of woman. Were she admit-He begged them to spare him this, saying ted to her full share of political influence, still the utmost vigilance would be requisite in instructing her in the up from Ripon, consisting of John S. Horner, T. J. am still constrained to regard it, in the present state of thrust himself into the house and behaved with great insolence, said he was a Deputy-Marshal and had a devised for the protection of individual rights, and the warrant to arrest, not me, but La Grange. He con- preservation of national virtue, freedom and indeas in the picture I read. The original has this inscrip- refusing to advocate its use as well for the freedom of tion: "Considering the cause in which I serve, my the slave as for the protection of woman; nor can I see

principles and professions.

should oppose, or even refuse to advocate, the organi- wheat for fall-sowing, and that thus the scarcity zation of a genuine anti-slavery political party? The of the crop will extend through the next year. Hun-Extra" to scatter broadcast over the land an electithe state of things, thus concludes: tioneering speech, the avowed and only ostensible object | "On the whole, I cannot recommend any general de of which was to elevate to the Presidency a man who mand for aid from the States, and am sorry that any stands before the country pledged to the execution of the such appeals have already been made. I oppose it the infamous Fugitive Slave law.

fully comprehend. To my own mind, as at present tune. informed, there are no sufficient reasons why an Anti-Slavery Society, seeking only the good of the slave, to his interests, or aid one the balance of whose influ- and the first necessities of life drive us to the alterna ence is pledged against him. But I wait for light. Worcester, August 26, 1860. S. S. FOSTER.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

1. We are unable to see that the passage from Mr. Garrison's speech before the Woman's Rights Convention is in any respect inconsistent with his well-known Constitution. He was contemplating, on that occasion, not the relations of the government to slavery and the duties resulting therefrom, not whether it were right crops of some sections is true; that there is some indifor anybody to vote under the conditions which the Constitution prescribes, but the right of woman, equally who has touched the starvation point or is likely to, as with man, to determine that question for herself—to vote or not to vote according to her own views of duty.

That the admission of woman to the ballot-box would, in view of her numerical equality with man, endow illustration. Mr. Garrison has never denied the "potency" of the ballot-box as a part of the machinery them, and will return with them and resume their avoiting them, and will return with them and resume their avoiting them. humanity and justice. If the right of suffrage were accorded to woman, in obedience to democratic principal accorded to woman, accorded to woman acc accorded to woman, in obedience to democratic princi-to preclude the necessity of seeking outside aid." ples, the question would still remain to be determined, whether she could rightfully avail herself of its the Leavenworth Herald for a most unjustifiable attack prescribed in the Constitution. The question, whether

agreeing with him should organize a political party in Territory, to see for himself. We hope Mr. Hyatt will accordance with their convictions. Of the purity of their motives in the pursuit of this chiect we entertain ment with the respect due to the parties engaged in it, The Reporter is out, and I cannot, therefore, accede to and to judge it candidly by its fruits. But the measure have studiously endeavored to look at matters in as my friend's request, but I think it a happy circumstance that Dr. Cheever is to address your meeting this eventhat Dr. Cheever is to address your meeting this evenwe cannot unite in it, or consent that the agencies of the country satisfies us from the anti-slavery arena as suddenly as they came.

Mr. Andrew is to take the stump himself, and therefore favorable a light as possible, but daily conversation means of their having many more. And you will be pains are to be spared to give the Belleverett men their favorable a light as possible, but daily conversation of the country satisfies us from the anti-slavery arena as suddenly as they came.

There are hellowing like hulls of Bashan about the studiously endeavored to look at matters in as favorable a light as possible, but daily conversation the woman, and the two young barristers disappeared to look at matters in as favorable a light as possible, but daily conversation the woman, and the two young barristers disappeared to look at matters in as favorable a light as possible, but daily conversation the woman, and the two young barristers disappeared to look at matters in as favorable a light as possible, but daily conversation the woman, and the two young barristers disappeared to look at matters in as favorable a light as possible, but daily conversation the woman, and the two young barristers disappeared to look at matters in as favorable a light as possible, but daily conversation the woman, and the two young barristers disappeared to look at matters in as favorable a light as possible, but daily conversation the woman, and the two young barristers disappeared to look at matters in as favorable a light as possible and the woman are to be spared to give the Belleverett men their favorable and the woman are to be spared to give the Belleverett men their favorable and the woman are to be spared to give the Belleverett men their favorable and the woman are to be spared to give the Belleverett men their favorable and the woman are to be spared to give the Bell ing, because the earliest opportunity is thereby afforded the American Anti-Slavery Society should be employed that the loss of our crops has been, if anything, un me of making known to a very large number of persons for its promotion. Those agencies, in our judgment, are the justification which I consider my friend's letter con- all needed for more important, and, as it seems to us, th

This is the first indication we have seen, on the part posted in regard to the Republican party and the influ-

THE PLACE WHERE THE SHOE PINCHED.

THE London correspondent of the Boston Puritan lecorder (a pro-slavery journal, resembling in all essensketch of what was said and done in the meeting in

"I may mention that in the afternoon, before the netropolitan ministers; and both Dr. Cheever and Mrs. with her

transcript of the Dr.'s manuscript, although the report ception, no doubt it is.

denouncing him, and those associated with him in the

to any English Abolitionist. We have no doubt that Dr. an anexpected triumph. Cheever will do much to remove the prejudices against Mr. Garrison that have been so diligently excited and Williamson allowed the slave to remain with the master fostered among many earnest friends of the slave in and subject to his influence, after the service of the Great Britain by unscrupulous Americans, and that, writ. Of course, having been a slave for fifty years pefore he returns to the United States, he may be able the poor thing could easily be coaxed and wheedled by to "say a good word" in his behalf, not only without raising a "cloud" on the faces of "the ministers on the and children at the South, and with such ground of platform," but even with their heartiest approbation. He seems, indeed, to have been providentially raised up the poor creature, and her submissiveness to her and prepared by his own bitter experience to demonstrate the insincerity and malevolence of those who have long sought to mask their hostility to the Ameri can Anti-Slavery Society under the false pretence that of the writ. He might have foreseen the result. We its leaders and managers are infidels. Their treatment | had a case in many respects similar, about cleven years of him affords indisputable evidence that genuine aboitionism is what they have all along been warring

Searcher on Foon in Kansas Letters from Kans There are two things which I particularly desire to consequence of the destruction of the crops by drout have explained in the light of our present anti-slavery Already many people are living almost exclusively upon dry corn-bread. It is feared that the poverty The first is, why the American Anti-Slavery Society the people will prevent them from procuring econd is the practical utility of denouncing the United dreds and thousands of people are said to be leaving States Constitution as a "covenant with death and an the Territory. A correspondent of The Times, writing greement with hell," and at the same time issuing an from Lawrence, after presenting a gloomy picture of

from principle as well as from the example give Our people should now show their ability to These are measures, the propriety of which I do not endure hardship and not yield to any ordinary misfor tune. Their fortitude should be as notable now as was their patriotism in times past; and nothing could b more humiliating to the bone and sinew of our popula should either oppose a political party wholly devoted It shall not be so, unless the most iron endurance fails tive. As yet that is not probable, and our prayer in that we shall be spared the affliction to ourselves no less than to you. Almost any system of aid that we might adopt would leave behind a stain; judging from the lesson of 1856, a withering, moral curse would follow in its train.

A correspondent of The Tribune, writing from Leaven worth, talks in a similar strain:

"In this connection it would be well to notice the freampled drouth of the past season has burnt up all the vidual suffering among us is equally true—so there is in

f government, but only asserted that it should be used cation in the spring. But even these persons have all under conditions that do not violate the principles of disclaimed knowledge of the deep suffering said to The Lawrence Republican, having occasion to rebuke

"Mr. Hyatt is a wealthy citizen of NewYork, who

circulated Eastern periodicals, giving accounts of actual and probable suffering on account of the failure of the estimated. It is also a fact that large numbers of fami lies are daily leaving the Territory, although most of them contemplate returning in the spring. It will not do to say, that all of these are shiftless and fainthearted. The mass of them would be glad to stay, if they could but they have raised nothing-have no money-can find no employment, and must either leave, become to communicate it to the meeting because through myself publicity was given to the incident in this country.

I am, sir, yours respectfully.

port of that party by an eminent scholar and statesman, for whom, in spite of all differences of opinion between the most of the incident in this country.

will not be necessary to appeal for foreign aid, we do not feel like throwing mud at a generous gentleman who has voluntarily sought our borders, and whose him and themselves, they entertain a very high respect.

SLAVEHOLDERS IN ENGLAND .- The Evening Post credits

WE had a simewhat novel case before one of our

Williamson, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Abolition to be a man of ability. Mr. Curtin is not held in high particularly charming on her that se was free, and might leave the service of chief arguments that I have heard urged in Curtin's and friendships, old and new, such her master at any time that suited her. He also told favor are, that he is a good-looking and good tariff man. barrenest prospect

leaving Virginia, that "by the laws of Pennsylvania, she would be free on her arrival in that State."

We knew, instinctively, when we first read The Brit- the Court-Judge Ludlow-to inform her of her rights. Pennylvania, having been brought here by her master. After a pause, the woman said, as the papers report,

"I think I would rather go back. I will be better satisfied and contented; and I feel that I will be better off

At this there was suppressed applause among the O'Neill, Esquire—declared audibly that she was "a ing this important meeting, of The Puritan Recorder, that Dr. Cheever, in his senable nigger." The slave-master, finding himself in address on the first of August, "SAID A GOOD WORD FOR Sympathetic company, grew impertinent, and applied Mr. Garrison," though we are sincerely sorry that his opprobrious epithets to Mr. Williamson; and the proestimony should, from any cause, have been distasteful slavery hangers-on of the place enjoyed for a moment

The explanation of the whole thing is obvious. Mr him into anything he might choose. She had a husband appeal she could easily be managed. The weakness of for any injustice it may have done him. We publish recognized owner, only make her case the more pitiable It was a mistake in Mr. Williamson to let the woman come under the influence of her master after the issue on ht before Judge King on a like writ of habeau

The man was extremely desirous to be free, taked at the very thought of confronting his rin court, What would become of him if he fail? His friends sent him out of his master's ind when the time came for the hearing of the had to give him stimulants to support him. He

had for his counsel the late Thomas Earle, Esq., assisted by his son George, who was just then admitted to the bar, this being his first case. The counsel for the slavenolder was Charles O'Neill, Esq., late State Senator from this city, and at present a prominent politician in the "People's Party." Mr. O'Neill did his best, though he made a pitiable figure, to get the man back into he made a pitiable figure, to get the man back into slavery; but it was no use. The master had made return, as did this man Conquest, that he did not claim to hold his servant under the laws of Pennsylvania; but to hold his servant under the laws of reductions to hold his servant under the laws of reductions that there was no danger, I left her. What follows that there was no danger, I left her. What follows is already on record in the report of the Court proceeding is already on rec at once for Canada. But if the master had had him alone a half an hour, who can doubt that he would have come into Court, as did poor Sina, expressing a preference to go back into slavery?

Our newspapers generally reported this Conquest ease without invidious or improper comments, but the Evening Journal, a print established by mendicancy and subsisting by mendacity, seized upon it as an occasion for impeaching the honesty of Abolitionists in general and the veracity of Passmore Williamson in particular It charged Mr. Williamson with affirming to a falsehood. To this Mr. Williamson replied, through his lawyer quent appeals emanating from the Territory, asking for that unless the accusations were immediately and breadstuffs, clothing, money, horses, etc. That the unexpublicly withdrawn he should commence legal proceedpublicly withdrawn, he should commence legal proceed ings. Some correspondence ensued, after which Mr. Grayson published a statement from Mr. Williamson introduced by some remarks of his own, which, taking it all together, Mr. W. regarded as the retraction desired And this, so far as appears, has ended the matter. I send you herewith an extract from the Journal contain- since I wrote to you last. Indeed it would be a reflec- You must take this rambling sketch of a ramble not rence, flour is quoted, August 16th, 1860, per 100 lb ing the "statement," etc., referred to. Perhaps it would tion on their intelligence and good taste to doubt it for very new or exciting, if you insist on a letter this week. See the corn mean the period of the problem of the course of the cou be well to publish it. I ought to add, that Judge Ludlow, a moment. I find that I have not imparted to them of Of course, I was not here to assist at the Republican after hearing the woman's decision, expressed himself my stores of wisdom and knowledge since I told them Convention at Worcester; but it did very well, notwithsubstantially to the same effect as did the less polished about the Abington pic-nic, diversified with divers standing. It is creditable to any party that it knew

not be put off, in the Hannah Dellum slave case, that was After so severe a strain upon my brain, following upon This is doing him honor overmuch. He never pretended supported by another young lawyer, Leonard Myers, as any who are competent to judge will perceive that him as such. But he is a brave, honest, able man, with Esq., who had also evinced a strong desire to be employed my letters must be, I felt myself entitled to a brief a good anti-slavery heart, and one that will be just as

fervency of their zeal was such that it was not deemed the world, to take such relief as might secure to both a stitution will permit him to be. What these are I do not spread himself more conspicuously. Having, probably, down, like poor Theodore Parker, through excessive any the Republicans have ever made yet. And it was few other professional duties to attend to, he had pre-2. We have no objection that Mr. Foster and those crops from drouth, he determined to make a visit to the pared an elaborate speech, and this, though neither the close confinement within the limits of the city, called for by the proprieties of time or circumstance, "Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air." he persisted in delivering. It was humanitarian and engaged day and night in hunting up topics for my coranti-slavery to an excess not usual in a legal argument, respondence, to which your readers may well guess vote than Gov. Banks or any half-way Covenant man but as the Judge, whose mind was evidently made up, that I am condemned, demands an occasional break and they could have hit on. I apprehend there is no doubt Missouri border, we fear, is not aware of the actual state of facts in many sections of the interior. We compelled to do the same. The case was decided against sion, which your readers must forgive, even if it did of the necessity of working hard to earry it. I am told the woman, and the two young barristers disappeared rob them of one of my letters, seeing that it may be the Mr. Andrew is to take the stump himself, and that no from the anti-charge in the stump himself, and that no from the anti-charge in the stump himself, and that no from the anti-charge in the stump himself, and that no from the anti-charge in the stump himself, and that no from the anti-charge in the stump himself, and that no from the anti-charge in the stump himself, and that no from the anti-charge in the stump himself, and the stump hi The next time Mr. Ludlow turned up was on the occa- glad to learn that it hath been of such good effect that gruel. They are bellowing like bulls of Bashan about sion of the Treason Trials. He was sub-employed in they that know me best are comforted in the belief that their certainty of success, and as they have plenty of that their certainty of success, and as they have plenty of the that their certainty of success, and as they have plenty of the that their certainty of success, and as they have plenty of the treason Trials. that case by U. S. District Attorney Ashmead, and he they are in no immediate danger of losing me from the money and no drachm of scruple in the use of it, they are in no immediate danger of losing me from the labored with as much zeal to convict Hanway and Lewis, overtasking of the brain. as he had before to secure the discharge of Hannah I did not go far, but made a very sensible little turn, that they are morally and common-sensically. Dellum. From this time forth Mr. Ludlow became conwithin the reach and means of almost everybody, the Republicans are alive, there can be no danger
that they are morally and common sense and the reach and means of almost everybody, spicuous as a Democratic politician, and in due course which afforded a great variety of charming scenery. their defeating them, though they may reduce With such a state of facts, while we trust it he was nominated by his party and elected to his present not new, indeed, but all the better for that. And, plurality somewhat. I anticipate a very lively time is necessary to appeal for foreign aid, we do dignity. If now he should show a little antipathy to indeed, I should like to know what scenery is newer this State between now and November, of which you and Abolitionists and corresponding sympathy with slave-Abolitionists and corresponding sympathy with slave-holders, the reason is obvious. In theory a judge proved that the creation of the world? It is sometimes imhim and themselves, they entertain a very high respect.
We deem it a part of our duty to keep our readers well

We deem it a part of our duty to keep our readers well

Who has voluntarily sought our borders, and whose benefactions to our people in the past have entitled him at least to respectful treatment at our hands."

About the solution of the reason is obvious. In theory, a judge on the bench is, or ought to be, impartial and above the mend it; but the main materials of hills and woods, and

The Montarian of the reason is obvious. sway of personal feeling; but in practice, pro-slavery waters and valleys, must ever remain substantially the will be held on Monday evening next at the Lecture Democrats in this position sometimes find in it a conve-same. Some there be that delight in making the desert Room of the Church of the Puritans. The meeting is nient opportunity for gratifying a private grudge. Mr. their dwelling place; sometimes, by way of change, free to all friends of the anti-slavery cause, without the properture of the propertur Ludlow may, notwithstanding his record—such things with one fair spirit for their minister, but generally distinction of sect or creed. We wish all the readers the control of the anti-slavery causary causary.

labor for the past week, and the result is now before mind. But such is the fact. The Adirondack wilder ourse by the affectation of a desire that his reador ill, is an object of general interest to our readers, on the public. In the First District the Honorable Tom the public. In the First District the Honorable Tom the public. In the First District the Honorable Tom the public. In the First District the Honorable Tom the public. In the First District the Honorable Tom the public. In the First District the Honorable Tom the public. In the First District the Honorable Tom the public. In the First District the Honorable Tom the public that his read-

an address, prepared by what is called the time would require no active steps on her part. She river on the Jersey side, Samuel Aaron, Edwin H. thing. Where that Cheever, at the house of a zealous Abolitionist, Mr. be the most in the matter, and stipulated that no steps been doing yeomen's service in the speaking into the Breakfast Table, and which is the presence of some fifty ladies should be aken till just before the time fixed for her yesterday a large anti-slavery meeting was held in the one of the estates of all of us, and or gentlemen, who subsequently were entertained at Treturn; sothat, if the thing should fall through and she woods near Pennsville, Bucks County, in this State. The one of the estates of all of us, and our The time fixed for her return, as was understood, was Kansas, and J. M. McKim. Captain Montgomery hap
(since he won't be a Doctor) lived, as well

The time fixed for her return, as was understood, was Kansas, and J. M. McKim. The address, I think, would have been proposed for the 30th of July. Accordingly, Mr. Williamson, on pened to be passing through Philadelphia, and was stone wall (so I was asset the adoption of the public meeting, had there not been behalf of "Sina Conquest;" and as "her next friend," persuaded by a friend to tarry over and attend this watched long for the memorable woodel ndications of probable exception being taken to the sued for ad obtained a writ of habeas corpus command-meeting. His presence excited great interest; for the not weary. But three days is an entirely defined a writ of habeas corpus command-meeting. ing William T. Conquest to bring the body of the said fame of his daring services in the Kansas conflict had time to give to this charming county, to seek Sina befre the Court, etc., etc. This command Mr. gone before him. The people, albeit friends of peace hidden treasures, and visit the spots co ant articles put Conques deved by producing the woman in Court, and he warrior, were glad to greet him. They regarded romance and song. It is a district to example the conquest of the conque him as an earnest, sincere, and, in his way, conscientious with abundant leisure, and an exactly answeral danner and Christian Wilness.

"I noticed that when Dr. Cheever, in the course of and does not claim to hold her to opponent of slavery, and as such they gave him the panion. Altogether, it was an uncommonly pleasant that when Dr. Cheever, in the course of three days, literally, and metaphorically his speech, said a good word for Mr. Garrison, that a cloud passed over the faces of most the ministers on the liberty to depart if she desires to do so:"

service or labor within this Commonwealth, and that cloud passed over the faces of most the ministers on the she is at liberty to depart if she desires to do so:"

service or labor within this Commonwealth, and that a service or labor within this Commonwealth, and the service or labor within the commonwealth, and the service or labor within the commonwealth within the commonwealth within the commonwealth within the commonwealth she is at liberty to depart it she desires to do so; as that he had informed her before with a skill scarcely inferior to that with which he stating furthermore, that he had informed her before with a skill scarcely inferior to that with which he stating furthermore, that he had informed her before with a skill scarcely inferior to that with which he stating furthermore, that he had informed her before with a skill scarcely inferior to that with which he stating furthermore, that he had informed her before with a skill scarcely inferior to that with which he stating furthermore, that he had informed her before with a skill scarcely inferior to that with which he stating furthermore, that he had informed her before with a skill scarcely inferior to that with which he stating furthermore, the stating furthermore is the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior to the stating furthermore with a skill scarcely inferior with a skill scarcely inf handled his sword. He is a man of education and a to the Catskill Mountain. Oddly enough, I had neres good speaker. Clear, concise and fluent, with a modest been there before; but nothing but an untimely death Wm S. Peirce, Esq., on behalf of the woman, asked and dignified manner, and a most pleasing expression of (which Heaven forefend!) shall hinder me from going and dignified manner, and a most pleasing expression of the woman asked. countenance, he chained attention, and made a good there again. I could not but feel a little provoked with impression. There can't be much said for the logic myself to think that I had been all my was the commendation of Mr. Garrison, contained in statement, announced to the woman that by the laws of with which he advocated, as auxiliaries to the cause, reach of so magnificent a scene, and the use of the ballot and bullet, but the effectiveness it. I can hardly imagine anything more splendidly that made the clerical speakers on that occasion so care- he residing here, she was a free woman; but that, if with which he exposed to contempt the poltroonery of beautiful, if it may not be called sublime, than the view ful not to endorse that admirable production of George she slould return to Virginia, she would, by the laws of quiet submission to oppression entitled what he said from the precipice on which the Mounta THOMPSON'S pen. It was precisely there that the shoe that state and a decision of the Supreme Court, be again to favorable regard. At any rate, the audience— Looking over the sea of for pinched. The anti-slavery ministers of England have a slave. He called upon her then and there to make Quakers, women, Garrisonians, non-resistants, and all tain-side directly below you, the eye -listened to him with a pleased attention.

Society is to be held this year at Kennett Square. The of hills of no mean moment in themselves, but almost precise time is not yet definitely settled, but it will proba- reduced to the level of the plain by distance, the noble bly be on the 24th and 25th of October. Wm. Lloyd Hudson flowing through the middle distance, with the Garrison, who was invited, has signified his intention to Berkshire Hills breaking the horizon with their lovely Quarter Session lawyers, and one gentleman of great be with us, a circumstance that will give great pleasure outline, make up a superb prospect. Add to all this the anti-slavery cause, as infidels. We are glad, for the name in that court—Constantine Benjamin Franklin to the numerous friends who are in the habit of attend- clouds sailing over the landscape beneath your feet We annex the "Statement" of Mr. Williamson, with

the introductory remarks of The Evening Journal, to which our Correspondent refers.

MR. WILLIAMSON'S EXPLANATION. We have received the following explanation of the

nanner in which Mr. Williamson became involved in he case of Sina Conquest. It will be seen that he had return to Virginia, and was anxious to have him inter-fere in her behalf. Mr. Williamson owed it to himself n instrumental in eliciting it and placing it before the public, we think The Journal has more than atoned his card with great pleasure, and are free to say that look through a powerful opera glass showed me plenty Mr. Williamson believed that the statements which he STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAMSON.

On Sunday evening last I was called upon, at my dwellin ouse, by an acquaintance, who stated that a colored oman, then at the residence of his mother, wished to see osed for starting as possible, and most earnestly epeatedly cautioned me not to let it be known that

The above narrative of Passmore Williamson is entire prrect; the interview referred to was at Sina's reperquest, and at it she earnestly and freely expressed esire to be free, and that the means pursued in her be aining here in safety.

From our Poston Correspondent.

NO. CCLXXV.

THE ARGUMENT.—The Correspondent accounteth for his silence—Hi doeth justice to his readers and to himself—He careth for his health—And why?—And how?—He disserteth on change of scent—He confesseth his shortcomicgs and his itinerary preferences—He journeyeth to Berkshire—What he saw and how he liked it—He proceedably to fishell! Boston, September 3, 1860.

I HOPE your readers have noticed that it is a month and so home.

on the bench is, or ought to be, impartial and above the mend it; but the main materials of hills and woods, and The Monthly Anti-Slavery Meeting for Se

which it cannot at once take in. The wide expanse of The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery cultivated country, diversified with woods and chains breaking away just where they should to let the sunflash back from the constantly shifting sails upon the river, which must always, from the necessity of their nature, put themselves in the exact point of view. feet, which is not an unfrequent sight of the place; but I shall not be satisfied till I have. The height at which eason to believe that Sina Conquest was unwilling to the Mountain House stands, about three thousand feet is about as great as is compatible with distinctness of vision. One does not immediately comprehend how to give this vindication of his character, and as we have high he is above the world below. I objected at first that there was a lack of animal life in the scene, and called for herds of cattle to cover the pastures. A of them; but so diminished by distance as not to be observable, if not absolutely invisible, to the naked eye. The sight is very much like that which æronauts describe as seen from balloons-especially, when the surface of the earth, far beneath you, is covered with light fleecy clouds, which, opening from time to time, disclose the landscape below.

There is plenty besides to see on the mountain, espe-

cially the Falls, which are of extreme beauty, and the chasm down which they leap singularly grand and pic-The quantity of war this time of year, only serves to set off with an airy r more than fifty years, and now thought she ought to be e. I told her that under the circumstances she was clost in the mountain which circumstances. cleft in the mountain which gives it passage. But in the spring it is fierce and terrible enough, men say. From Catskill I loitered leisurely down the river, stopping one day at Idlewild, which I found even improved in beauty since I was there four years since, and one night at Westpoint. Here I intended staying two or three days; but the overweening prosperity of Mr. Cozzens, at whose excellent tavern I stopped, hindered me. In fact, I was expected to put up with the society of one of my fellow-citizens at night, and did have to for the night I staid. Now, I am, as you well know, philanthropic and patriotic. I love my fellow-men and I adore my fellow-countrymen. There is nothing, in reason, that I would not do for them or put up with from them. But I cannot have one of them in the same room with me at night. I can be the John Tyler of no possible John M. Botts. So I struck my tent on Saturday mornafety.

MARY E. DICKINSON, ing and proceeded by real to New Yorks. ing and proceeded by rail to New York. And here! would notice one nocturnal annoyance of the summer nights on the Hudson which I should think it would take a nervous person a good while to get used to. And that is the Katydids. The incessant, harsh, grating. objurgatory tones in which these censorious insects repeated their accusations against poor Katy, whoever she may be and whatever she may have done, was truly painful to listen to. Katy did! Katy did! Well, what He journeyeth to Berkshire—What he saw and how he liked it—
He proceedeth to Catskill Mountain, which, with its belongings,
he describeth—He goeth to Idlewild—His adventures at West
point—His patrolism breaketh down—He refuseth to be Tylerized
—He blameth the katydids—And standeth up for Katy—He commendeth the Republican Convention—And Mr. Andrew, their can
didate—But with differences—He anticipateth a Good Time Coming,
atc., etc., etc. to which they both do great honor-a day at Newport,

savory commentaries, excursions, exegeses and disquienough to nominate such a man as John A. Andrew for This Judge Ludlow is the J. R. Ludlow who, it will sitions on various points of doctrine and practice, all of Governor. There is an attempt to damage his election be remembered, volunteered his services, and would them tending to their edification and growth in grace. by classing him with Garrison and our noble selves in the ease. Neither of these gentlemen had ever been relaxation from the severity of my labors. And not faithful to the slave as his own views of the meaning heard of before by our anti-slavery friends, but the merely entitled, but bound, in duty to my readers and and obligations of the oath he takes to support the Conpowering the engineering and plotting of the virepullers. I believe it to be good policy as well as just are not the utterly contemptible antagonists politically

nate candidates for Congress, have been in the throes of justify myself. I daresay it argues a very low state of which would no doubt be cheerfully opened if necessary,

here the third and last of the series

om being an Abolitionist that he does not even to have been moved at all by sympathy with the indignation toward the masters. He regarded not as a crime, but only as " an unfortunate cir are (1) for which the people of the South were wise to blame " (!!). Surely a man whose optiso marked as this is not likely to give us too a picture of slavery; and hence the following ion from Mr. Olmsted is full of meaning:

will not here conceal for a moment that I was disin the actual condition of the people of the tizen and slave; that the more thoroughly and I was acquainted with that which is ordinary al, the greater was my disappointment. at aspect of affairs, it would be an affectation ation if I refrained from expressing my conwhich cannot be too much deplored, on and aggravation of the causes of which t be too firmly and persistently guarded against. one respect it is fortunate that Mr. Olmsted is not bolitionist, for the fact will commend his testimony sands who might otherwise receive it with utter ality. Whatever we may think of the conclusion which he was brought by the facts disclosed in his there is no room for doubt that the facts them are perfectly reliable, or at least that they are in legree colored by a too earnest sympathy for the e, or too deep an indignation toward the master. traveller, indeed, seems to have gone about his busiwith an impassibility like that which skilful suroften exhibit in operations that make every nerve he human body an instrument of torture. His manand conversation were so frank and conciliatory he seems to have won the confidence of all whom this account, has all the charm of a novel, and any who permits his eye to glance at a single page will a almost irresistible impulse to read the whole. and indeed, we wish the whole might be read in every schold in the free States—and, for that matter, in deve States as well—for it could not fail to make tionists of tens of thousands who are now utterly ferent to the wrongs of the slave. The author eviy regards Abolitionists as prejudiced and extravain their views; but they have never asserted any that is not more than justified by Mr. Olmsted's mony. If the advocates and apologists of slavery aid but concede the facts contained in this single me, we would not hesitate, on this evidence alone, to before any honest, impartial jury, and undertake Prove, by incontrovertible logic, that the "instituis evil, and only evil, and that continually, and u the slaves would be promoted by an edict which in the twinkling of an eye, give freedom to

ry bondman. is common with those whose prejudices against tionists have never allowed them to make a canexamination of their principles and measures, to that they are in the habit of treating exceptional of cruelty as if they were ordinary phenomena oding slavery; and, upon this false assumption, the of persons referred to proceed gravely to show their victims with great kindness, giving them by to eat and to wear, and even surrounding them harvies which thousands of freemen never enjoy; is they often a way to the woods, and are gone time; but I never had a dodge-off like this before."

Was it necessary to punish her so severely?"

"Oh, yes, fir" (laughing again). "If I hadn't punished her so hard she would have done the same thing they thought that Abolitionists were either igno witings of Abolitionists, or a discreditable lack of all if they were not afraid of being whipped."

We soon afterwards met an old man, who, on being ation, the lighter as well as the darker features

and temperate. have already published some very interesting the from this volume (see Standard for Aug. 4th they had only to stop the supplies to oblige them to Aug. 11th), and may perhaps find room for others hose natural tastes and feelings I have felt, on so Range of the literature feelings and well-built cottages," etc. "I several it sometimes aggravates it

observations made with similar observations made with similar first came upon a plantation that he ever had much universally regarded as creditable to the scholarship.

The real many overseers were unfit for their universally regarded as creditable to the scholarship.

The real many overseers were unfit for their universally regarded as creditable to the scholarship.

e mind. Looking upon slavery as emind. Looking upon slavery as statements are the prelude, and which illustrates the method by which the "well-fed" negroes on this plantable, and the abolition of which the abolition of which the people of the tation were "hecken in" and "taught their place."

This is the initiatory work that has been done, and by King, Prof. Theophilus Parsons, Hon. William Kent, W. it abundant opportunities of direct action have been done, and by the control of the difference of the control of tation were "broken in" and "taught their place."

WHIPPING A NEGRO GIRL The severest corporal punishment of a negro that I sposed to consider the subject of witnessed at the South occurred while I was visiting ertook to make a personal study of this estate. I suppose, however, that punishment ition and habits of the people of the equally severe is common to the maintenance of adequate discipline on every large plantation. It is much more necessary than on shipequally severe is common—in fact, it must be necessary contract; the slave is in involuntary servitude. was at the time a moral condition of manner of the overseer who inflicted the punishment, tion with slavery—that there was an and his subsequent conversation with me about it, indi cated that it was by no means an unusual occurrence with him. I had accidentally encountered him, and he was showing me his plantation. In going from one side he bottom of which was a thick covert of brushwood. We were crossing it a third time, and had nearly passed through the brush, when the overseer suddenly stopped his horse, exclaiming, "What's that? Hallo! who are

It was a girl lying at full length on the ground at the bottom of the gully, evidently intending to hide herself from us in the bushes. Who are you there ? "

"Sam's Sal. sir. "What are you skulking there for?" The girl half arose, but gave no answer. Have you been here all day?

How did you get here ?" The girl made no reply.
"Where have you been all day?" The answer was unintelligible.

After some further questioning, she said her father ecidentally locked her in, when he went out in the How did you manage to get out?"

was about eighteen years of age. A bunch of keys hung at her waist, which the overseer espied, and he said, "Ah, your father locked you in; but you have got the keys." After a little hesitation, the girl replied that Whether her story was true or false, could have been

"That won't do," said he, "get down on your knees."

The girl knelt on the ground; he got off his horse, and holding him with his left hand, struck her thirty or forty blows across the shoulders with his rough, flexible that from the first has given it countenance and respect would thrash a skulking sailor, or as some people flog a baulking horse, but with no appearance of angry excite ment on the part of the overseer. At every stroke the girl winced, and exclaimed, "Yes, sir!" or "Ah, sir!" or "Please, sir!" not groaning or screaming. At length he stopped and said, "Now tell me the truth." The girl repeated the same story. "You have not got enough yet," said he, "pull up your clothes—lie down."

ost an eye-witness of all that he relates. The book, now shrunk away from him, not rising, but writhing, this account, has all the charm of a novel, and any grovelling and screaming, "Oh, don't sir! oh, please stop, master! please, sir! please, sir! oh, that's enough master! oh, Lord! oh, master, master! oh, God, master do stop! oh, God, master! oh, God, master!"

A young gentleman of fifteen was with us: he had ridden in front, and now, turning on his horse, looked back with an expression only of impatience at the delay It was the first time I had ever seen a woman flogged. of another eminent preacher in Philadelphia, who, I had seen a man cudgelled and beaten, in the heat of although he has uttered strong anti-slavery sentiments ssion, before, but never flogged with a hundredth par of the severity used in this case. I glanced again at the erfectly passionless, but rather grim, business-like fact the overseer, and again at the young gentleman, who time respecting slavery, or drawn any picture of its had turned away; if not indifferent, he had evidently not the slightest sympathy with my emotion. Only my horse chared with excitement. I gave him rein and spur, and we plunged violently into the bushes and than W. H. Furness; the latter certainly gives by far ing yells and the whip strokes had ceased when I reached the top of the bank. Choking, sobbing, spasmodic groans the top of the bank. Choking, sobbing, spasmodic groans only were heard. I rode on to where the road, coming liagonally up the ravine ran out upon the cotton field My young companion met me there, and immediately bably, be now a part of the demeane of the slave it would be impossible to abolish it a moment too afterward the oversecr. He laughed as he joined us, hunter. "Ye shall know them by their fruits." that, in fact, the best interests of the masters as and said: "She meant to cheat me out of a day's work, and she has done it, too.

Did you succeed in getting another story from her?" "No; she stuck to it." · Was it not perhaps true ? "

"Oh, no, sir; she slipped out of the gang when they were gong to work, and she's been dodging about apprehension of what is really meant by the word, and all day, going from one place to another as she saw me coming. She saw us crossing there a little while ago. and thought we had gone to the quarters, but we turned back so quick, we came into the gully before she knew anity, but the spirit from which all wars proceed. If it, and she could do nothing but lie down in the bushes." "I suppose they often slip off so."
"No, sir; I never had one to do so before—not like

at all slaveholders are not monsters—that some even this; they often run away to the woods, and are gone

again to-morrow, and half the people on the plantation would have followed her example. Oh, you've no idea how lazy these niggers are; you Northern people don't know anything about it. They'd never do any work at

closely questioned, said that he had seen the girl leave the gang as they went to work after dinner. It appeared tracts and books—from 1831 to the present day, that she had been at work during the forenoon, but at be will find set forth therein, with all needful dis-dinner time the gang was moved, and as it passed on the will find set forth therein, with all needful dis-ation the lighter as well as the darker features through the gully she slipped out. The driver had not missed her. The overseer said that when he first took heart for which his friend was so justly eminent, but he heart for which his friend was so justly eminent, but he heart for which his friend was so justly eminent, but he heart for which his friend was so justly eminent heart for which his friend was so justly emi was hell to be on his place; but after a few months they got used to his ways, and liked him better than any of the rest. He had not had any run away now in some time. When they ran away, they would generally instead of seeing occasion to charge them with return within a fortnight. If many of them went off, occupying any position, in the halls of legislation, in it rests and the statutes which define and regu- was hell to be on his place; but after a few months deration and extravagance, will wonder how, with a system to describe, they could have been so cantheir usual privileges until they returned. The negroes on the plantation could always bring them in if they chose to. They depended on them for their food, and

Is it not surprising that a man who had witnessed such a scene as this, which he confesses is the legiti-matter of Slavery,' in 1848, to his speech on 'The mate and necessary fruit of slavery, could doubt the Plantation in Mississippi, of which he made a pretty mate and necessary fruit of slavery, could doubt the examination. "I found the manager," he says, practicability and wisdom of immediate abolition, and eightful companion, and I have known no man even speak of the system as a thing to be tolerated, like "hospitals, penitentiaries and boarding schools"? Is it an acquaintance, a more hearty sympathy." not passing strange that a man of New England birth

assume that a plantation in charge of a man"delightful as a companion," and of overseers
for to most of their class," is, on the whole, a
le sample of its class? Mr. Olmsted tells us that,
main, the negroes appeared to be well taken
and abundantly supplied with the supplied rith A large part of them lived does not at once remedy the injury of a gunshot wound;

generally had plenty, often more than they the untold evils of slavery—evils that have accumulated sal emancipation:
"Thus, doing y

overseers and drivers punished the negroes whenever proof that the Right way is also the Safe way, they in genius and accomplishment. He was great in the

which they have led the author.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPRODIA: A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by George Ripley and CHARLES A. DANA. Vol. A. Jerusalem—Macferrin. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The merits of this work become more conspicuou nocked him down with the butt of it. At another with the issue of each successive volume, and are now We come now to the scene of which these general tors we notice the names of Robert Carter, Hon Charles We suspect the editors will find it quite impossible to ready. complete their work, as they at first intended, in fifteen found to be necessary.

oration is instinct with the spirit of this extract:

sublime possibilities, is open to receive him among the sons of God. Without personal freedom man canno fulfil his social, political, moral, and religious destiny Slavery, in every form, whether it be the chattel slavery that classes man with things, or the soul slavery that binds man to an infallible Church, or the traditional davery that binds him to the creed of his fathers with all progress, all civilization, and the very door an highway of barbarism! It impedes and imperils civili zation, it educates men backward instead of forward lownward instead of upward. Every energy of naturof an all-embracing, all-loving Providence works again: impoverishes the soil, palsies the industries and corru morals of the people who sustain it. Driven from the strongholds of natural justice, reason, conscience "Pushed a plank off, sir, and crawled out."

The overseer was silent for a moment, looking at the girl, and then said, "That won't do—come out here."

The girl arose at once, and walked toward him; she men have gone to the Bible for its support. The Bible is the text-book of liberty. For every text you can show for oppression, I will show you ten where the

se were the keys of some other locks; her father to John Brown and his remarks on Disunion strike us as flippant and illogical. His optimism on the latter point is certainly no answer to the arguments against ascertained in two minutes by riding on to the gang with which her father was at work, but the overseer had the Union which have weight with us. He says very made up his mind as to the facts of the case. truly that "full one-half of the whole wrong and of the whole responsibility of slavery is with the North, in the commercial, social, political and religious patronage They were laid on as a boatswain ability"; but he fails to proclaim the truth, that the sin of the North is organized in the very Union which he declares to be founded in a "decree of nature."

> THE BLESSINGS OF ABOLITION: A Discourse, delivered in the First Congregational Unitarian Church in Philadelphis Sunday, July 1, 1860. By W. H. FURNESS. Philadelphia

the seems to have won the confidence of all whom approached, while his powers of observation were look of remonstrance or entreaty, drew closely all her garments under her shoulders, and lay down upon the ground, with her face toward the overseer, who continued to flog her with the rawhide across her naked loins and thigh, with as much strength as before. She loins and thigh, with as much strength as before. She persistently against slavery, no one deserves a warmer tribute of gratitude from the friends of freedom than Dr. Furness, and certainly no one shares more largely in their esteem and admiration. When we contrast his fifty centimes, in Hayti currercy, and ten piasters more. fidelity, in giving "line upon line and precept upon precept" upon this great subject, with the faithlessness in print, is dumb before a wealthy and fashionable con gregation, many of whom are in deep complicity with two is most worthy to be called a minister of Christ. Albert Barnes may or may not have a better creed rambled fiercely up the steep acclivity. The screamhas done, the city of "Brotherly Love" would not, pro- pair of leather spectacles!

An Address, delivered before the American Peace Society, Boston, May 28, 1860. By Samuel J. May, Syracuse N. Y.

Mr. May is a peace man on principle, with a clear he refuses to incite the slaves to bloody rebellion, it is because he could not conscientiously take the life of a fellow-creature to protect his own dearest rights. This address is so clear in the definition of principles, so weighty in argument, and so earnest in tone, that we wish it might be universally read. Extracts will be found on the fourth page.

LESSONS FROM THE LIFE OF THEODORE PARKER: A Discourse by William Henry Channing, delivered in Hope Street Chapel, Laverpool (England), on Sunday Evening, June 10, 1860.

This is a worthy tribute to Mr. Parker by one who knew him well, and, in spite of some theological differences, felt for him a brother's admiration and love.

"There was no man, probably, in the United States, occupying any position, in the halls of legislation, in the pulpit, in popular assemblies, or in the editorial chair, who did more to bring clearly before the conscience of the nation, that slavery is its one intolerable sin and curse, of which it must repent or die, than Theodore Parker. Look at the series of his printed sermons and speeches, on the guilt and shame of our of government, the array of statistics, the unanswerable demonstrations, the eloquent protests, the brilliant sketches of persons and incidents, the humor, the pathos Terseers "were superior to most of their class, ith one exception, frank, honest, temperate and solutions, but their feelings toward negroes were naturally result from their occupation." Is it to assume the superior to most of their class, but their feelings toward negroes were naturally result from their occupation." Is it to assume the superior to most of their class, and drawing a line between the friends of the execution, Dec. 2d, would be a suitable time for the martyr's remains, and for the reduction of the martyr's remains, and for the martyr's remains, and for the reduction of a people? He blended the fervor of a delivery of an oration by Wendert Phillips, or some delivery of an oration by Wendert Phillips, or some other champion of the cause for which his life was naturally result from their occupation." Is it ppeared to be well taken led with the necessaries of A large part of them lived cottages," etc. "I several cottages, "I c

"Thus, doing with might what his hand found to do.

proof that the Right way is also the Safe way, they appeal to the history of emancipation in the West Indies, or wherever else the experiment has been tried.

We repeat that Mr. Olmsted's book is exceedingly valuable for the light which it sheds upon the workings of slavany and the manners and customs of the South.

In genus and accompanion in the was great in the genus and modes of action, and in the spirit of his life. His fame is great, even now, though he fell exhausted by excessive toil in mid career, ere half his work was done. And henceforth his name will shine amidst the great historic names of his nation. Due distance from our compers enables us measure their sime and accompanion in the was great in the sought, in his principles and modes of action, and in the spirit of his life. His fame is great, even now, though he fell exhausted by excessive toil in mid career, ere half his work was done. And henceforth his name will shine amidst the great historic names of his nation. Due distance from our compers enables us Yes, it would be to so my business, and be to so my business, and of slavery, and the manners and customs of the South and business, and be to so make the manners and customs of the South to measure their aims and achievements, so as in some to measure their aims and achievements, so as in some degree to anticipate the judgment of futurity. And the manners and customs of the South to measure their aims and achievements, so as in some degree to anticipate the judgment of futurity. And the measure their aims and achievements, so as in some degree to anticipate the judgment of futurity. And the measure their aims and achievements, so as in some degree to anticipate the judgment of futurity. And the measure their aims and achievements, so as in some degree to anticipate the judgment of futurity. And the measure their aims and achievements, so as in some degree to anticipate the judgment of futurity. And the measure their aims and achievements, so as in some degree to anticipate the judgment of futurity. And the measure their aims and achievements, so as in some degree to anticipate the judgment of futurity. And the measure their aims and achievements, so as in some degree to anticipate the judgment of futurity. And the measure their aims and achievements, so as in some degree to anticipate the judgment of futurity. And the measure their aims and achievements, so as in some degree to anticipate the judgment of futurity. And the measure their aims and achievements, so as in some degree to anticipate the judgment of futurity. ously eminent among the greatest of his generation in the United States."

> THE TWENTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY ANNIVERSARY. JANUARY, 1861.

When the claim for Universal Liberty was first made nd purposes with whole to commence his difference him. He went to the house for his gun, and look a moment at what he tells us in his as he was returning, the negro, thinking he would be afraid of spoiling so valuable a piece of property by firing, broke for the woods. He fired at once, and put six buckshot into his hips. He always carried a bowle-care careful study simply to the matter of least careful study simply deemed the best, but there can be no doubt law wholly in futurity. The idea and the principles of the catholicity, impartiality and thoroughness with law has the would be a piece of property by deemed the best, but the evidently laboring, in good faith, to make it as complete the prevailing apathy to be broken, the public mind to of circum-There has with similar of pistols ready loaded over the mantel-piece, however, as possible in every department; and we have no doubt in case they should be needed. It was only when he first came man a plentation that he every head when they have completed their task, it will be on of observations made with similar stended over so large a field. I may a could have been so little inclined to to easy and slack with the negroes, and too easy and slack with the negroes, when he succeeded such a man, he had hard work for a plantation that he ever had much touble. A great many overseers were unfit for their business, and too easy and slack with the negroes, when he succeeded such a man, he had hard work for a new specific as in Virginia. The Fillmore com-

This is the initiatory work that has been done, and by Rev. Dr. Schaff, and many others of equal eminence in shapes, now lies before us, whose privilege it has been the world of letters. Among the living characters of to make ready for it. The despotism is driven into open whom biographies are given are Charles King, Charles day. To meet it, requires devotion, industry, and the Kingsley, Caroline M. Kirkland, Louis Kossuth, Alphonse sacred fire of a true enthusiasm. It requires energy, de Lamartine, Walter Savage Landor, Francis Lieber, cooperation and the discipline of self-control. It Jenny Lind, Sarah J. Lippincott, Henry W. Longfellow, requires generous contributions of money. We trust James Russell Lowell, Lord Lyndhurst, and many others. that all these indispensable requisites are now, as ever,

We earnestly and cordially entreat all who love our volumes; but the purchasers will not mind the expense antire land in sincerity, whether Europeans or Ameriof two or three extra volumes, if so many should be cons, to mise with us more numerously and more genecrises unparalleled in the history of our country-new. THE MISSION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT: An Oration by Rev. H.

P. CROZIER, delivered at Huntington, N. Y., July 4,
1860. Mr. Crozier is one of that small band of ministers from among a dominant people for a down-trodden one. who, "faithful found among the faithless," dare to utter on so grand a scale as this? We ask aid of Europeans. in the pulpits what they think in their hearts. This while we bid them observe that their freedom makes progress only in exact proportion as our slavery is brought into discredit. We ask aid of Americans; for serviency to the unrighteous prejudice of foreigners." the republic, unconvicted of crime, and you deny his human birthright. You deny that eternity, with its not the supreme interest of the present hour as affording the only hope of Futurity? The work before my in ever that primary one contemplated by no other existing body, political or religious: the work that Church and Government are always tempted by the necessities of their position as such to neglect, adjourn, suppress. And the stronger the desire of their members to promote the cause, the stronger the temptation, being so placed, to temporise and to compromise.

To all these we confidently appeal for aid in the work they can neither do, nor do without.

We cordially invite all who love Liberty the world over, to meet us at the Music Hall, Boston, in the month of January next, in person or by letter, uniting their sympathies and contributions with ours in the great work of the time—the peaceful extinction of American lavery.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, LYDIA D. PARKER MARY MAY. ELIZA F. EDDY," SAHAH P. REMOND, L. MARIA CHILD. HENRIETTA SARGENT, ANNE WARREN WESTON, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, HELEN ELIZA GARRISON, SARAN SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, AROLINE WESTON, MARY WILLEY. SARAH BLAKE SHAW, SUSAN C. CABOT. ELIZA ANDREW,

SARAH RUSSELL MAY. ARRY KELLEY FOSTER. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, EVELINA A. S. SMITH ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, AUGUSTA G. KING, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, ANNA SHAW GREENE, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT, MATTIE GRIFFITH, ANNE LANGDON ALGER. MARY E. STEARNS.

ABBY FRANCIS.

HAYTI AND THE JOHN BROWN FUND.—The following leter from L'Avenir, a Cape Haytien newspaper, of Aug. ith, is embraced in the latest advices from Hayti: CAPE HAYTIEN, Aug. 2, 1860. Netherwoold Augustin Riché, Adjutant-General, Provi-sional commander of the place and of the Commune of

Grand Rivière du Nord, to Monsieur Delorme : Six: Inclosed I have the pleasure to transmit to you the date of the 7th of March last, concerning the sub-scriptions to the John Brown fund. At the end of these advices is added a list of the names of the subscribers who have paid the several amounts. The sum sub-

cribed amounts to one hundred and eighty-four dollars

I am, very truly, yours, RICHE. The New York Times, hastily assuming that this eturn embraces all the contributions made to the John Brown Fund by the people of Hayti, characterizes it as " niggardly tribute," contrasting it reproachfully with 'the tropical effervescence of profound sorrow" with

slavery, we have no difficulty in deciding which of the which, at first, they affected to regard the fate of the hero of Harper's Ferry. If the editor had been less eager to find an occasion for ridiculing the negroes of Hayti, he might have discovered that Adj. Riche's letter purported to be only an account of the subscriptions in for the last twenty years as faithfully as Mr. Furness ness of The Times should be rewarded by the gift of a DR. CHEEVER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND. - Rev. Edward

ist, says :

"The visit of Dr. Cheever to England will, I believ ot only call forth sympathy and aid for his Church ut tend to furnish correct information to English Inde idents respecting the relation of their American observed by one Independent minister in a hundred, wing to the fact that only one speech has been made in the Congregational Union which gave the truth of the case. That was made by Rev. Mr. Hemmings, in Man-chester, but unhappily was never published. When the Rev. James Vincent visited England as the agent of the American Reform Tract and Book Society, he was reatly discouraged by Rev. George Smith and Dr. Pomroy was here, he was highly onored at the Congregational Union with the consent the above ministers. Now there is a most happy hange. Dr. Cheever, who represents the same antago-dism to slavery that Mr. Vincent did, is greatly encou-aged by Dr. Campbell and the Rev. George Smith. I tope this will be the beginning of a union between Briish independents and their American anti-slavery breth-cen. As a means of bringing about so desirable a result I have proposed in the papers that a committee should be appointed by the Congregational Union, to collect all the facts of the relations which American Independents sustain to slavery and anti-slavery, and that these should be classified and published in the Congregational Year Book. Many would aid such devoted laborers as John hesitates not to speak with equal frankness of what he deems erroneous in his views and course of action. We cannot a single passage, regretting that we have not a single passage, regretting that we have not

THE REMAINS OF JOHN BROWN .- Henry C. Wright lately visited the grave and the surviving family of John and, knowing, dares maintain it, to stand firm upon the rock Brown at North Elba. In a letter to The Liberator he of principle. Let Abolitionists manifest at least as much proposes that, as the widow and children of the martyr will probably leave North Elba at no distant day, his Is it unreasonable to ask of them to spend as much time body be enhumed and carried to Mount Auburn, where republic, during ten years and more, from his first
Letter to the People of the United States, touching the

matter of Stevens' in 1848 to his reaches and sname of our common during the matter of Stevens' in 1848 to his reaches and sname of our common during the matter of Stevens' in 1848 to his reaches and sname of our common during the matter of Stevens and her common during the matter of Stevens and the common during the common during the matter of Stevens and the common during the common durin children are willing that this should be done. The into one view the firm assertion of principles, the lucid into one view the firm assertion of principles, the lucid into one view the firm assertion of New Hampshire, H. Ford Double expositions of law, the lessons of history, the philosophy the monument might easily be raised. Let it be done, Kelley Foster of Massachusetts. necessary funds for the removal and for the erection of say we, and with such ceremonies as may be deemed appropriate by the friends of freedom. The anniversary day-a question which is sundering political parties, agitacrowded together in these masterly addresses, and how of the execution, Dec. 2d, would be a suitable time for ting Churches, and drawing a line between the friends of

ANOTHER TURN OF THE SCREW. John S. Phelps, member of Coagress from Missouri, and, since the retirement of Mr. Giddings, "father of the House," stated at 21 o'clock; and in John Williams's woods, in SOLEBURY recently in a public speech that a case was being prepared in Kansas, which would be brought before the in-punctious ages, "etc. "I several it sometimes ages were foolish enough to contend that any body were foolish enough to contend that having free of the blacks" would at once remedy will look down appen the not distant tripunal of pairwals. n eating the dinner which they dinner which they dinner which they dinner which they dinner self, to the field, and observed dinner which they dinner self and observed dinner self and Liet us see now what was the discipline through centuries of oppression: To, Adomionists the summons to a through these well-fed, happy slaves were subjected "delightfully companionable" manager and the erry ground of morality and expediency, is only a first error, superior to many men in the summons to a new and untried field of conflict with the Slave Power.

In behalf of the oppression: To, Adomionists lived Theodore Parker, living the lives of many men in the summons to a new and untried field of conflict with the Slave Power.

In behalf of the Convention, Pholos for the great work for the great work for the great; great by endowment, self-discipline and culture, pholos for the great work for the great Seers, "superior to most of their class."

Were no rules on the subject, that I learned; the seers ground of morality and expediency, is only a first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of morality and expediency, is only a first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of morality and expediency, is only a first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of morality and expediency, is only a first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of morality and expediency, is only a first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of morality and expediency, is only a first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of morality and expediency, is only a first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of morality and expediency, is only a first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of morality and expediency, is only a first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of morality and expediency, is only a first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of morality and expediency, is only a first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of morality and expediency, is only a first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of morality and expediency, is only a first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of the first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of the first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of the first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of the first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of the first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of the first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every ground of the first that all now mourn and none can fill. He was truly every grou

PERSONAL

W. D. Howells, of Ohio, is said to be the author of the beautiful poem, "The Pilot's Story," which we copied last week from The Atlantic Monthly.

Theodore Tilton, by his public appeal for books for the prisoners at Sing Sing, has obtained 800 volumes, and money enough to buy 200 more. W. H. Aspinwall

Rev. Moncure D. Conway, of Cincinnati, preached in Rochester... Milford, Mass., last Sunday, and will do so again to- Medina. norrow. On the two following Sundays, the 16th and Lockport. 23d, he will preach in Music Hall, Boston, to the congregation of the late Theodore Parker.

Lady Byron, an interesting sketch of whose life Cleveland, Ohio... appeared in our columns last week, made in her will among them one of £300 (about \$1,500) to Charles Follen, day afternoon, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock. of Boston, "to assist him in the difficulties he will have to contend with in his disinterested advocacy of the rights of the colored race."

Aaron M. Powell, in a letter dated at Ghent, Sept. 4th, says: "H. Ford Douglass addressed one of the most spirited, interested and encouraging meetings here, last evening, that we have ever held in this town. Mr. Donglass is one of the best and most effective speakers onnected with the anti-slavery enterprise. He dealt very faithfully with all parties, and thoroughly and profitably aroused the people."

Mrs. Putnam, whose treatment on board the Europa nail packet, on her passage to England from America, any failure in that courteous treatment which was their due. She also speaks of the polite and kind attention of some of her fellow-passengers. A London journal thereunon says: "It is possible, therefore, for the successful to alone therefore in 1861, Whatever discovery, deduction, thereupon says: "It is possible, therefore, for the

Rachel Barker Moore, of Philadelphia, an eminent ninister of the Society of Friends (called Hickaite to listinguish it from the Orthodox), preached in the Uniarian Chapel (Rev. Dr. Beard's) in Manchester (Eng.), on the 9th of August, to a numerous assembly. Her husband, Dr. J. Wilson Moore, sat by her side, in front of the pulpit, and, previous to the sermon, in order to rebut an assertion, made by four Quakers in the Manchester papers that morning, that they were not Friends, read the certificate with which they had been furnished by their meeting at home. The London Christion Inquirer says: "The discourse, which was quite extempore, occupied about an hour and a half in tineance of public favor. delivery. Though perhaps a little discursive, it was evidently the fervid utterance of a soul speaking of Divine things from the depth of its own experience, and was characterized by an earnestness and spirituality which it was delightful to witness. It was freely and forcibly delivered: the language was plain and simple. rising in many parts to beautiful and impressive eloquence." Dr. Beard announced that Mrs. Moore would conduct a religious meeting on the next Sunday evening in the Unitarian Chapel, Swinton.

AARON M. POWELL will attend a series of Anti-Slavery meetings, as Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in ULSTER and SULLIVAN Counties (N. Y.), from the 10th to the 25th of September. Our readers in those Counties, desirous of meetings in their respective localities, will address him at Ellenville (Ulster Co.), N. Y., care of M. DEPONAI, Esq., until Sept. 20th.

OBITUARY. Died, at her residence, in Kennett, Chester County, Penn-

ylvania, on the 20th of Eighth Mo., RACHEL P. LAMBORN, rife of Rosser Lassons, in the 60th year of her age. The innate graces of a loving, unselfish nature were displayed, even through years of physical disability, by her intiring attention to the wants and enjoyments of all

The appreciation of the great and good, the beautiful and the true, habitually finding expression in the exquisite poetry with which her memory was stored, will long be ield in loving remembrance by those whose privilege it was to enjoy her society. To the temperance and anti-slavery efforts of the day she

early gave her deep sympathy and earnest support.

"The soft memory of her virtues yet Linger like twilight dews when the bright sun is set."

WE record also, with regret, the decease of Moses Pennoca, well-known and highly estcemed citizen of Kennett, aged 74 years. He died on the 26th ult., leaving a wide family circle to mourn his departure. He was a generous man, to whom no suffering brother ever appealed in vain, and his enerable form, long familiar to many who knew his worth, vill ever be remembered by them with affectionate interest.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Receipts into the Treasury of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society during the months of July and August. Mathews, writing from England to The American Bap- E. and R. Wetherell. \$50 00 | Mary Newbold \$3 00

Henry Lang 25 00	ARTON KITK 3 00
Newlin Peirce 5 00	
A. Agnew and Sister 7 00	
C. H. Shephard 3 00	
K. Hayhurst 4 00	
Jonathan Pickering 2 50	
12 12 12 50	
Carlisle Smith 5 00	
E. B. French 3 00	Peter Frick 3 00
Mrs. E. Raudolph 10 00	Charles Hambleton 5 00
H. B. Edwards 5 00	Renden winslow 10 00
Alfred Love 2 50	
Sarah Clendenin 2 00	
John Harkinson 5 00	
Abby Goodwin 10 00	James Fulton 5 00
J. Bond 1 00	
J. Bassett 1 00	
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AN THE SHOP SHADE	
Dr. Davister	
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Emma Newbold 5 0	1 Dames Coul Tremes.
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Special Actices.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING!!-The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held at SALEM, Columbiana County, Ohio, commencing on Saturday, the 22d of September, at 2 o'clock, p. m. The need for a full attendance of the true and tried at our

unnual gathering was never greater than now. In this, the ear of quadrennial stultification and compromise, there omes a trumpet-call to every one who knows the Right levotion to the cause of Humanity as politicians do to party. and pour forth as abundantly of their means, to further the cause they profess to love, as politicians are doing in their electioneering efforts for favorite nominees!

In addition to our home speakers and home workers, we expect to have with us at our gathering Parker Pillsbury of New Hampshire, H. Ford Douglass of Illinois, and Abby

All interested in the great and absorbing question of the

W. Hazelton and Edwin H. Coates of N. J. will speak at

POLITICAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN THE CITY OF United States Supreme Court, in order to procure a Worcester, Mass.—An adjourned meeting of the Political decision from that tribunal affirming the doctrine Anti-Slavery Convention, which met in the city of Boston

Worcester, Aug. 10, 1860.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS .- The ixth Yearly meeting of the FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS will be held at HENLOCK HALL, in Tucker's Grove, one mile west of Herr's Corners, Erie County, N. Y., on the 7th, 8th

and 9th of September, 1860, to commence on Friday, at 10 o'clock, a. m. A cordial invitation is given to all persons to attend. WALTER WOOD, LEVI BROWN, LUCY W. HAWLEY, PRUDENCE K. SINTON, JAMES A. F. VARNEY, ALONZO M. HAWLEY, JOSEPH SINTON, PHERE M. VARNEY.

H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak at Sunday evening, September ! Monday .Tuesday -Wednesday " Erie, Pa... Thursday Barcelona.Sunday

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Female Antiseveral very liberal bequests to charitable objects, and Slavery Society will be held at the Anti-Slavery Office, on 5th

G. M. S. P. JONES, Sector A meeting of the Fair Committee will be held at the same place, at the close of the meeting of the Society. The large Saloon of the Assembly Building has been engaged for the Fair.

Advertisements.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861 THE BEST PAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The XXth Volume of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced on the list of September. Up to the Presidential Election, now but a few weeks distant, which is to result, we trust, in a Republican triumph through the choice of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, we shall give our ultmost energies, and all possible space, to secure that result. Other

directors of the Cunard Company so to instruct the captains of their vessels as to insure to all persons the full
enjoyment of their purchased accommodations, while
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TO CLURS—Semi Weekly, two copies for \$5, are for \$11 fee, ten copies to one address for \$20; and any larger number at the latter ate. For a club of forty, we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis ne year.

Wolly: Three copies for \$5; eight copies for \$10, and any larger number at the rate of \$1 20 each per annum, the paper to be diressed to each subscriber.

Twenty copies to one address for \$20, with one extra to him who
ands us the club. For each club or one hundred, THE DAILY

New Fork, Sept. 1, 1880.

A NTI-TOBACCO TRACTS.—The following Tracts may be had at the Auti-Tobacco Tract Depository, Fitchburg, Mass., and also at the Methodist Bookstore, No. 5 Cornhill, Boston.

3. In the Common Use of Tobacco a Sin? Addressed to Gergy.

men.

2. Amount and Cost of Tobacco to Church and State.

2. The Christian a Slave to Tobacco!

4. Rum and Tobacco; Twin Demons! An Appeal to the Sons and Daughters of Temperance.

5. An Epistle from Dr. Zibs Spronis to Ladies of the Upper Ten Thousand and the Millions Below, &c.

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11. The Young Convert and a Cigar,
12. A Charles william Tobacco

12. A Christian Zelling Tobacco i
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14. To the Christian Professor who raises Tobacco, who asks, "Is
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and Heart.
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World.

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Also, SIX TRACIS FOR XGING AMERICA; or for Boys in Sab-bath Schools and elsewhere.

Each is made interesting by Ancedotes, and by striking Pictures which illustrate the Ancedotes. Each Tract, moreover, has a letter from some eminent man; from Dr. Bumphrey, Dr. Woods, Hon. Horace Mann, Hon. Amos Lawrence, Hon. Gerrit Smith, &c. These Tracts should be spread through our families and schools, and in millions over the land. With the blessing of Ged they would

n immeasurable good. How can a few dollars and a little labor be ster expended?

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—Lewis H. Spear, of Braintree, Vt., has invented and effers for eale at 141 Mott street, New York, a Compound by which, without sealing, Fruit of any kind, small or hirps, soft or hard, may be kept from decay for any desirable length of time, and made to retain its original succulence and flavor in any climate. Frice of a bottle of the Compound (sufficient to preserve sixteen gallons of fruit), with lirections for applying it, Our Tellar.

Mr. Spear calls attention to the following testimonials:

Mr. Spear calls attention to the following testimonials:

New Youx, August 16, 1860.

Having made numerous experiments with Mr. Lewis H. Spear's "Pruit-freserving Compound," we are enabled to state that it will prevent the decomposition of fruits when used in the manner directed by him. The prepared fruits upon which we experimented had been mixed with the Compound, and were found to resist all attempts to generate fermentation.

There is nothing in the nature of this Compound which, when absorbed by the fruits, can act in a manner to reoder them unabolescome. Mr. Spear proposes to use this article in a direct form, and in a manner analogous to that of brine on meats and cucumbers, from which such quantities as may be required for immediate use are to be taken, freed from the preserving liquid by washing with water, and then cooked as desired.

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I have been made acquainted with the principle adopted by Mr. Lewis H. Spear in preserving fruit so as to prevent change of color and subsequent fermentation, and have made some observations in connection with his process.

Analysis proves that nothing is added to the fruit which is objectionable in articles of food, or decidedly foreign in origin. My trials to induce fermentation in the prepared fruit failed, and I am confident that fruit prepared as he directs will long resist fermentative changes. Respectfully,

16 Boylston street, Boston, 13th March, 1890. 16 Boylston street, Boston, 13th Mar

Bosron, June 12, 1865.

I have examined some fruits put up by Mr. Lewis H. Spear, with its antiseptic materials, and consider his method effectual in pre-enting fermentation or decay.

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JOSHUA HARRISON, OF ENGLAND THESE RANGES, ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND WEIGHT OF METAL

FAR SURPASS ANY EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET. ser Send for a circular. BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., Manufacturers, 442 Broadway, New York A family of three versons, or an hotel of a thousand guests can

be furnished with a Range of suitable espacity. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,

Gave the green forest-walk on the wall, With the Appenine blue through the trees; Gave palaces, churches, and all The great pictures which burn out of these; But the eyes of the King seemed to freeze as he gazed upon ceiling and wall.

"Good," said the King as he past.
Was he cold to the arts? or else coy
To possession? or crossed at the last,
Whispered some, by the vote in Savoy?
Shout!—love him enough for his joy!
"Good," said the King as he past.

He, travelling the whole day through flowers And protesting amenities, found,
At Pistoia, betwixt the two showers
Of red roses, "the Orphans" (renowned
As the heirs of Puccini) who wound
With a sword through the crowd and the flowers.

"'Tis the sword of Castruccio, O King!
In old strife of intestinal hate
Very famous. Accept what we bring,
We, who cannot be sons by our fate,
Bendered citizens by thee of late
And endowed with a country and King.

"Read—Puccini has willed that this sword (Which once made in an ignorant feud Many orphans) remain in our ward Till some patriot its pure civic blood Wipe away in the foe's and make good, In delivering the land by the sword."

Then the King exclaimed, "This is for me!"
And he dashed out his sword on the hilt,
While his blue eye shot fire openly
And his heart overboiled till it spilt
A hot prayer—"God, the rest as thou wilt!
But grant me this!—this is for me!"

VIII. O Victor Emanuel, the King,
The sword be for thee, and the deed,
And nought for the alien, next spring,
Nought for Hapsburg and Bourbon agreed;
But, for us, a great italy freed,
With a hero to head us, . . our King!
—Independent.

THE MYSTERIOUS PRISONER.

BY EDMOND TEXTER.

unaccustomed to the sun, which Mr. Gladstone had lighted for an instant by his generous and attentive will tell all), a pestilential odor, for all the pipes of the regard. All the world has been able to-day to search these impenetrable retreats. They have recounted their mysteries, and revealed histories which will shake the world. The prisons of 1860 were the same as those of 1781, in which Howard had seen 340 sick persons heaped up to breathe in the bottom of a court regard. All the world has been able to-day to search persons heaped up to breathe in the bottom of a court not threatened to break his skull. which resembled the bottom of a well. The walls which resembled the bottom of a well. The walls and the buildings were so high, wrote Howard, that habitable chamber—that of Vicario—where he was one would have said they were constructed to inter- better treated-above all, better fed; then into cept the air. There were infected and obscure chambers, in which the prisoners lived naked to support Infirmary, where his worn-out condition kept him on the heat! There are few or no ameliorations since the last century. In 1834, a superintendent named when they said to him, "We are going to send you the last century. In 1834, a superintendent named Sancio, in an official report, confessed that the prisoners of Procida, isolated from the world and soners of Procida, isolated from the world and deprived of everything, perished, for the most part, by journey was a rough one. They had inclosed his wrists

whom the vaguest denunciations had delivered to the too famous Maddaloni, who has just been deposed, who had a crowd of faquins and sbirri, who loaded the sick prisoner with insults and obscene raillery. had any confessions to make. They caused them to From the prison of the prefecture he passed to that confess, by means of tortures, in order to lighten a of San-Francesco, because he was suffering; then, by horrible evidence, to which exception can no always in solitary confinement. longer be taken-the mutilated bodies of the victims.

the village Agesilas, Milano. There was neither evi- confinement in his cell at San-Francesco. dence nor proof against them; they were Calabrians

painfully upon limbs which can searcely sustain him. his ignorance and abjection. They are grave, simple, quiet, full of modesty and dignity. Happy to have suffered, they do not desire to the late King Ferdinand by Cardinal Antonelli, catalogue of Italy. They return to the fight, in their crimes or declared suspicions, but secretly, in the contempt of tortures and the love of country.

I longed, in meeting them, to embrace these courageous men, who have obtained the greatest success uncared for, forgotten, and, as he says, alone. of sympathy and admiration. But the success of

prison of San Francesco, reported that there was in one of the cells of that place an unknown man, thrown there four years before, and who had been delivered that there four years before, and who had been delivered that there was in called resignation. He desired death, and awaited it.

Imagine, then, his surprise, his distrust and his incredulity, when he was told, a few days ago, that to the police of Naples by the police of Rome. They he was free. Taken from his cell, he was suddenly He was called the American, and he was there alone, forgotten, knowing no one.

Luigi Arenare among others, repaired to San Francesco. They found, indeed, in a chamber to which he had been transferred since the amnesty, a strange man, clothed in a flannel waistcoat and coarse pantaloons, reduced to extreme meagreness, rambling beside himself, almost frightful to behold. His troubled eyes scarcely looked upon anything; his weakened limbs would not support him; his long, brown hair fell to the middle of his back; he was no longer a man; he had a jerking, convulsive gesture. They asked him his name; he would not tell it. Extreme efforts were necessary to induce him to come out of

They sought for his commitment upon the registers

thus—the closet of experiments. There are places where everything has a sinister irony about it, even to the names.

He remained there forty-five days. He was then transferred to the new prisons of Rome, and put into a cell—and alone! I translate this literally from his autobiography. Twenty days after, there was a third examination by a Judge of the Sacred Council, one of those inquisitors who torture the conscience and wring out confessions through fear. He was interrogated thus twice a week, upon mysteries of which he knew Translated for THE STANDARD from The Paris Siècle.

For the last fifteen days there has been much said

Nonlor concerning a province of the Council, he was thrown into a new closet of experiments, and, the at Naples concerning a mysterious personage who has been found in one of the royal prisons. The Eng
blockia of hell. This is a place of punishment where bolgia of hell. This is a place of punishment where lish journals have made some mention of this unknown the condemned never live more than ten days. Our one. A writer of talent, Mr. Mark Monnier, sends me prisoner passed three months there, having for a bed some details in relation to the man who excites so only a sack of rotten straw, and not sleeping upon it lively a curiosity, which will not be read without on account of the vermin which devoured him. He had thought not to live more than eight days there, The political prisons have just been opened in and with this idea, did not take off either his clothes Naples. For the first time for fifteen years, there has or even his shoes, not wishing to be found naked, if entered, all at once, a flood of light into these cells, found dead. Not a sunbeam, not even the light of a poor lantern fell into these shades. Add to this (we

deprived of everything, perished, for the most part, by consumption and phthisic. In short, the segrete or criminali horrible cells, sepulchres of the living, built by Ferdinand II. at his succession to the throne, existed until within a few days. An ordinance of the 9th July, 1860, shut them forever.

In these cells hunger cold the most odious treating the service of excellent air. In these cells, hunger, cold, the most odious treatment, even torture, sacrificed not only the condemned, not only the accused, but the simply suspected, those

simple doubt; and these facts do not date five centuries back, but from the last month. They were strictly guarded and alone. He fell ill again, and already known, but people were silent in regard to was brought back to San-Francesco, to the most them, from want of proof. To-day they are confirmed remote part of this criminal prison, always in secret,

After about six months he appeared before the All the men of feeling in Naples have wished to see Minister Bianchini, and said to him, "I am without at least one of these unfortunate liberated men, and the doubters, like Thomas, have been able to convince crime? Am I suspected? They are deceived. I came the doubters, like Thomas, have been able to convince themselves of the terrible truth, by putting their hands into the scarce closed wounds of the sufferers. For my part, I have seen several; among others, two whose only crime was that of having been born in whose only crime was that of having been born in the scarce closed. There were residued to secret.

It is uesless to return to the mysteries of these that was all. And because they were Calabrians, they had been held four years in prison, without judgment, without process, without pity, without treated all those detained there; but, above all, those I have seen them, these heroic children of great men of wealth, who would have despised him had politically suspected-proud to have in his power Greece. One of them, enfeebled by suffering, totters they been free. He revenged himself upon them for

Thus it is that our prisoner, fraudulently delivered pity; they do not demand their place in the martyrs' without commitment or judgment, without recognized province, where new dangers await them, carrying most impenetrable mystery, and according to the back with them, of their four years of trials, only the two years at Rome, and four at Naples, in the depths of horrible dungeons, where he has suffered unknown,

curiosity and astonishment is reserved for one of the most singular personages of these judicial dramas, so frequent in Italy.

The asked them one day to change his prison.

The asked them one day to change his prison.

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The asked them one day to change his prison. He asked them one day to change his prison. This mysterious prisoner was discovered almost by off," he exclaimed, angrily. He ended by falling into ceident. A lawyer, one of the first freed from the that state of despair which, in Christian tongues, is

transferred to the palace of San Serno, one of the most beautiful of the city, and to the family of the Immediately, several kind-hearted Neapolitans, Dr. lawyer Pasquale Arenare, one of the land. He was welcomed there as a child of the house, with a cordial and smiling hospitality, with full hands and open arms. Since then he lives in a

It was there that I saw him, still pale, emaciated, suffering, with his long, uncut hair, and eyes so weakened as not to be able to endure the sunlight. He is lively and gay by snatches; he speaks a pretty pure Italian, mingled with Tuscan and Roman. He has composed, upon his deliverance, a singular lied. in which a multitude of images and impressions crowd into a few verses. It is pathetic, affecting and occasionally very extended, when he describes the countries and scenes he has encountered in his of the police and of the minister's office; but they he remains silent. At certain questions he becomes

There stands in the old Appian way,
Two miles without the Roman wall,
A little ancient church, and grey;
Long may it moulder not, nor fall!
There hangs a legend on the name
One reverential thought may claim.

'Tis written of that fiery time,
When all the angered evil powers
Leagued against Christ for wrath and crime,
How Peter left the accursed towers,
Passing from out the guilty street,
And shook the red dust from his feet.

Sole pilgrim else in that lone road, Suddenly he was 'ware of one
Who toiled beneath a weary load,
Bareheaded in the beating sun,
Pale with long watches, and forespent
With harm and evil accident.

Under a cross His weak limbs bow. Scarcely His sinking strength avails.
A crown of thorns is on His brow,
And in His hands the print of nails.
So friendless and alone in shame,
One like the Man of Sorrows came.

Read in her eyes who gave thee birth,

That loving, tender, sad rebuke; Then learn no mother on this earth, How dear soever, shaped a look So sweet, so sad, so pure as now Came from beneath that holy brow. And deadly Peter's heart it pierced, Once had he seen that look before;

And even now, as at the first,
It touched, it smote him to the core.
Bowing his head, no word save three
He spoke—" Quo vadis, Domine?" Then as he looked up from the ground,
His Savior made him answer due—
"My son, to Rome I go thorn-crowned,
There to be crucified anew;
Since he to whom I gave my sheep
Leaves them for other men to keep,"

Then the saint's eyes grew dim with tears.

He knelt his Master's feet to kiss—
"I vexed my heart with faithless fears,
Pardon thy servant, Lord, for this."
Then rising up—but none was there—
No voice, no sound, in earth or air.

Straightway his footsteps he retraced, As one who hath a work to do.
Back through the gates he passed with haste,
Silent, alone, and full in view;
And lay forsaken, gave of One,
In dungeon deep ere set of sun.

Then he, who once, apart from ill.

Nor taught the depth of human tears, Girled himself and walked at will, As one rejoicing in the years, Girled of others, scorned and slain, Passed heavenward through the gates of pain.

If any bear a heart within, Well may these walls be more than stone And breathe of peace and pardoned sin To him who grieveth all alone.

Return, faint heart and strive thy strife; Fight, conquer, grasp the crown of life. P. S. WORSLEY.

* See Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art, p. 180.

THE MARTYR OF TOULOUSE.

vert of his third son. Respected by his co-religionists, the executioner released him from his misery. His and beloved by his friends, Calas pursued the noise-endurance bore good fruit; it saved his family from

the certificate. Baffled in his desire to escape from A Marseille merchant had been a horrified and an occupation he detested, Marc-Antoine became low- indignant witness of the execution of Calas; he spirited, melancholy and morose. He withdrew from firmly believed in his innocence, and, passing through his associates, and kept apart as much as possible Geneva on his way home, acquainted Voltaire with from the family circle, solacing his solitary hours the details and his convictions. That inveterate foe with Plutarch and Montaigne, upon whose pallia of ecclesiastical tyranny resolved to probe the affair tions of suicide he was often heard to approvingly to the bottom. Whichever story was true, told

Vaisse, arriving suddenly from Bordeaux, found that with characteristic vigor, bringing all the resources at his command to bear upon it. Assuming at one Unable to obtain a conveyance to follow them, he called upon Jean Calas, who invited him to say supper. The meal passed off very pleasantly. As soon took Donat Calas, the youngest of the sons, who had per. The meal passed off very pleasantly. As soon as it was over, Marc-Antoine went into the kitchen; surprised at his leaving the rest, the servant asked him if he was cold; he replied, "No, I am burning hot." The others shortly after retired to another room, where they spent the evening in friendly conversation, during which Pierre Calas fell asleep, for which breach of politeness he was laughingly upbraided when roused upon the departure of the guest. He rose to accompany the latter down stairs. When they reached the bottom, La Vaisse remarked that

for, in spike of his countenance furrowed by suffering, be does not appear to be more dian thirty.

One day, at last (about seven years ago), he left Boston, without a passport, upon a fectore vessel, on which have recombined and passed to the marty of Harper's Ferry. He know that his cause vessel, on which have recombined and passed to the marty of Jarper's Ago, he left be an all the marty of Harper's Ferry. He know that his cause vessel, on which have been unmerised by his failure, to see the monuments and the people. This curriousity could him dearly the second of th

cried they "that you carry upon your person letters from Meanaged and a better way from Massifility." What could be confess to men who had an accorded him so thoroughly? He remained there three months.

There can an order from the Holy Council, which called the prisoner to Rome, recommending that he be kept chained with extreme rigor. He departed from the Holy Council, which called the prisoner to Rome, recommending that he be kept chained with extreme rigor. He departed from houts-Rossa, the first public storehouse, in the midst of a drenching rain and furious wind. The caracineers, who escorted him on horse-back, kept on their way in spite of the storm. Drenched to the skin, he begged in mercy that they would let him rest an instant at an im. For reply, a caracineer stached securely to his saddle-bow the chains of the entire of the storm of the storm of the chains of the entire of the storm of the store of the storm of the store of the storm of the store of the st

told that a workman of Caraman had said that there cannot doubt that it was a calamity, which they never which Bosco had left behind him were was nothing extraordinary in the matter, for five or ceased to deplore. six people had been served in the same way at Caraman." In the same fashion it was proved that on the morning of the 13th of October, the murder of Marc-Antoine Calas had been resolved upon at an arguments of Protestants. This is the same fashion it was proved that on been, or is to be, on the whole, a blessing to after guns which he was taking away with him generations. It is true, the people of our country may have accumulated wealth much faster than they with the title of the Indepindente. assembly of Protestants. This was enough to satisfy the Court that the Calvinists considered assassination a virtue when employed to prevent conversion, and to warrant the deduction that Jean Calas, aided by his wife, his son Pierre, La Vaisse, and Jeanne Viguier, had strangled his eldest son. The including of the maid-servant in the charge was rather awkward, as she was too well known as a zealous Catholic, who had won over one of the family from heresy, to render it likely she would join in such a deed; still, to release her was out of the question, because she would have proved that she had never quitted

supper to the discovery of the body.

Even this was not thought sufficient to insure the destruction of these victims of fanaticism. It was necessary further to excite the feelings of the faithful. To this end, a public funeral was decreed to the suicide, who was accordingly carried to his grave with all the pomp and ceremonial of the Catholic ritual, and attended by the society of "White Penitents," who pretended that the martyred Marc-Antoine had

purposed joining their community.
On the 18th of November, Jean Calas, his wife, and Pierre were sentenced to the rack, and La Vaisse and Jeanne Viguier to be presented—that is, merely attached to the instrument of torture and interrogated. They appealed to the parliament of Toulouse. the second supreme court of justice in France. Be-fore their new judges, they were assisted by the experience, judgment and eloquence of M. Sudre, but without avail. The court was resolved to find the of thirteen judges voted for death; but the law requiring a majority of the fifteen who formed the of March, 1762, Jean Calas was condemned: firstly, to the question ordinary and extraordinary, in order to make him admit his guilt; secondly, to be drawn in his shirt from the prison to the cathedral, at the grand entrance of which he was to go down on his knees, and, holding a wax-candle weighing two pounds in his hand, ask pardon of God, his majesty, and the laws; thirdly, to be taken to the Place St. Georges, stretched upon a wheel, and have his arms, legs, thighs and ribs broken by the executioner lastly, to be laid upon his back, with his face towards neaven, "to live as long as it shall please God to give him life, in pain and repentance for his crimes and misdemeanors, and to serve as an example of terror

to other evil-doers." The atrocious sentence was carried out the next A CENTURY ago, Toulouse counted among its citizens day, in all its horrid details. Calas bore all heroican honest, industrious draper, who for forty years ally. The torture of the rack elicited only an assevehad carried on a respectable business in the Grande ration of innocence. A single cry of anguish escaped Rue des Filetiers. Jean Calas was the head of a his lips as the executioner gave the first blow of the happy household, consisting of himself, his wife— eleven; he endured the remainder, each of which who was eighteen years his junior-four sons, and broke a bone, in silence. Stretched out at length two daughters. He was a Calvinist, but, notwith mangled and broken, this old man of sixty-four standing that age of religious fanaticism, his Protes-tantism was so little tinged with bigotry, that for who had been watching the sufferings of his victim, three and twenty years he had reckoned among his family, as an attached and devoted servant, Jeanne one moment to live; confess the truth!" Too weak Viguier, whose zealous Catholicism had made a con- to speak, Calas dumbly declared his innocence, and

less tenor of his way, little dreaming, at the ripe age of sixty-four, to become the hero of as sad a tragedy execution of Pierre, Madame Calas and La Vaisse, as ever stained the too tragic page of his country's and perpetual imprisonment for Jeanne Viguier; but the capitouls, either satisfied with the blood of Jean In 1761, Marc-Antoine, the eldest of the sons, having taken his degree at the university, returned home to seek admission at the bar. At that time, it was called the sons as to his guilt, contented themselves with banishing Pierre to seek admission at the bar. At that time, it was called the sons as to his guilt, contented themselves with banishing Pierre to seek admission at the bar. At that time, it was called the sons as to his guilt, contented themselves with banishing Pierre to seek admission at the bar. At that time, it was called the sons as to his guilt, contented themselves with banishing Pierre to seek admission at the bar. At that time, it was called the sons as to his guilt, contented themselves with banishing Pierre to seek admission at the bar. necessary for candidates for the legal profession to Madame Calas, with her daughters and her faithful obtain a certificate of Catholicism, usually signed as servant, retired into the country, seeking in the a matter of form. To the surprise and chagrin of consolations of religion and time a lightening of the young Calas, the cure of the parish refused to endorse burden of affliction.

equally against religious bigotry, and would so far On the 13th of October in the above year, a M. La repay his labor. He set about his self-imposed task

They roughly for his commitment upon the registers and cosmonitories and cosmonitori

nesses for the prosecution. Voluntary testimony not being receivable by the court, the accused were thus deprived of all chance of proving their innocence. By these means a mass of suspicions, hearsays, and reports were accumulated, of a similar nature to the following: "One Lagreye, a tailor, deposes that he was informed by one Bonnemaison, that he had been told that a workman of Caraman had said that there

might have done, if the Revolution had not taken place. But the mount of our riches is no index to our true welfare.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, When wealth accumulates and men decay."

And has not the manhood of our countrymen fearfully decayed? So it appears. Are the noble senti-ments of the patriots of '76, is their generous spirit, their respect for the rights of man, their love of impartial liberty, still prevalent throughout the land? Everybody must say no! The light that was radiated the father or mother from the commencement of The men of our day (too many of them) seem to be more earnest for their parties, and even for their peace, than for their principles. And the glorious, gospel Declaration, with which our fathers heralded their conflict for independence, has been impiously pronounced by some, and is practically regarded by most of our countrymen now, as "a mere rhetorical flourish." This would not have been the result, if the revolutionists had contended for their rights in a

I know we are accustomed to boast mightily, that our fathers first unfurled that standard, upon whose folds are inscribed the "natural, equal, inalienable rights of man." And yet (oh! mountains fall and hide the shame) there is not another nation upon hide the shame) there is not another nation upon once occupied by the great reformer. The earth that is outraging these rights so egregiously as lection is extensive and valuable, the colle we are. Well may four millions, five hundred thou-sands of the inhabitants of our land rue the day which delivered this country from the dominion of the without avail. The court was resolved to find the prisoners guilty, and the advocate's courageous appeals only resulted in ruining himself. Seven out of thirteen judges voted for death; but the law requiring a majority of the fifteen who formed the court, the senior judge, out of deference to the wishes of his colleagues, transferred his vote, and on the 9th of March 1762, transferred his vote and transferred his vote a her hand and borne onward, whither we as a nation her hand and borne onward, whither we as a nation are afraid to follow; for while monarchical England life, and caricatures relating to him. N has set her bondmen free, we Republicans, Democrats, collection of 20,000 autographs of Luther are insisting before the world, that it would be unsafe to give liberty to men who are enslaved. Sentiments valuable collection of 204 medals in gold in favor of the freedom of all men, claims that were struck in honor of Luther and his rivals, and urged on behalf of the colored population—freely uttered, and kindly considered in Virginia, Maryland and other Southern States, at the time of the Revolution, and for twenty years afterwards, are now spurned, hunted, persecuted to the gallows and the stake, nay, struck down in the very Senate Chamber of the nation. Such outrages would not have disgraced our country, if our Fathers had contended, and taught their children to contend for their rights, by hristian means.

If it be an eternal principle in the intellectual and moral world, as well as the physical, that like begets like, then we may not reasonably hope to promote peace, good order, respect for the domestic or civil rights of man, by the violence, uproar and cruelty of war. Just as reasonable would it be for the sober part of the community to set about drinking up all the intoxicating liquor in the land in order to protect themselves from the harm which the intemperate may do; just as reasonable to inject into our own veins the virus of a raging pestilence in order to check its progress, as it is to cherish in the bosom of our community the spirit of violence, of war, in order to repress the enmity and prevent the aggressions of other communities, or of individuals in our midst. is only by steadfastly adhering, as individuals and a community, to the humane, benevolent, long-suffering principles of the Gospel, that we can help to persuade mankind to adopt them. - Samuel J. May's Address before the American Peace Society.

Loreign Gleanings.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS .- At Rzeszow, Austria, the police have lately commenced imprisoning every Israelite who happens to be in the street when a priest is passing through it with a pix containing the sacred wafers. Petty acts of persecution are constantly being committed upon the Jews in other parts of the Austrian dominions.

A WATCH FOR MISS NIGHTINGALE.—A very pretty and elegant present has been forwarded to Miss Nightingale by a grateful officer, who recovered under her kind reatment whilst in the Crimea. It consists of a small repeating watch in a ring, the cylinder of which is made of an oriental ruby. Its diameter is the fifty-fourth part of an inch, its length the forty-seventh, and its weight the two hundredth part of a grain.

they reached the bottom, La Vaisse remarked that infamous sentence of the parliament of Toulouse was the door between the passage and the shop was open. revoked.

included in the furtherance of em women. The committee have opened

leased to deplore.

It remains yet to be proved, whether that war has embarked, and made him send back the Dumas has been presented with the freedor towns in Sicily. He is about to start a journal with the title of the Indepindente.

An OLD FEUD REVIVED .- On the 12th of ; anniversary of the battle of Boyne, there severe encounters between the Protestant cs, some of them ending in death, and a heads. In the neighborhood of Lurgan en affray was serious.

It is the custom of the Irish Protestants the anniversary of the great battle fou between the English, Dutch, and allied William III., and the French and Irish refuge supporters of the deposed monarch Jame one of the most important battles in Eng and is rightfully commemorated. The riv to the throne of three kingdoms, after a lon contest, met there to engage in a final sp consequences of this battle were moment the hereditary possessor of the crown, re of the sacred rights of himself and his c were deemed, ally of France and the hope lic world, was overthrown forever. William of a new dynasty, with whose cause was cause of national and popular right, was the Europe watched the event with breathless

RELICS OF LUTHER.—The Illustrirte Zeitun in interesting museum of articles relating collected by an inhabitant of Halberstadt, l been purchased by the prince regent and Wittenberg, where it will be preserved i ble series of busts, statuettes, and medallion and terra-cotta, of the 16th century. The s relating to the reformation, forming, in al a copy of all books or works of art relating and the directors of the museum will publis report in which all donors' names are to be

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